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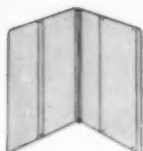
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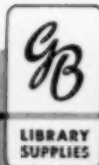
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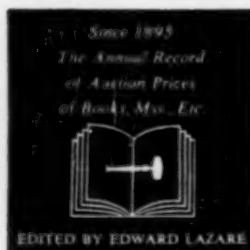
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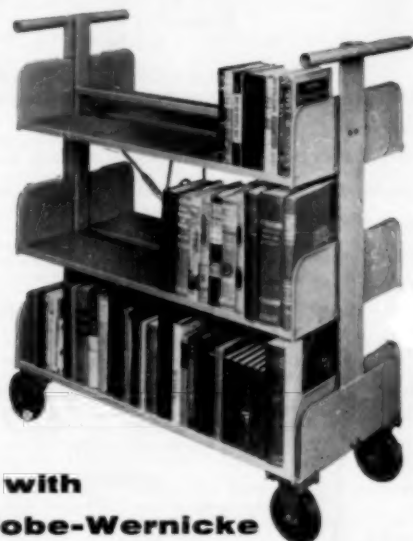
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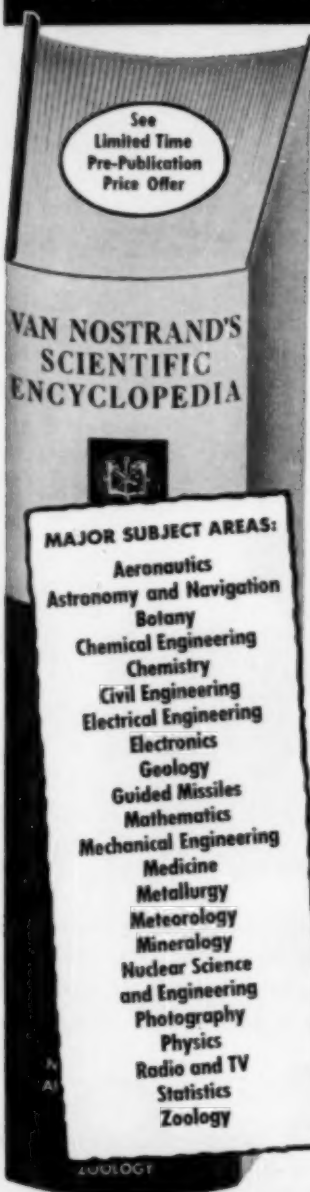


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January 1958

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By RICHARD HARWELL

National Library Week and College Libraries

COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY librarians are an individualistic breed. Accustomed to working with materials which must be handled as units, they themselves act as units, and their effectiveness is often diminished when forced into patterns designed for mass operations. By participation in National Library Week, March 16-22, however, they can function as individuals and do good service for the aims of the whole profession at the same time.

National Library Week will be a nation-wide promotion. All types and all sizes of libraries are being asked to cooperate in its observance. It is sponsored by the National Book Committee, Inc., in cooperation with the American Library Association. Lucile Morsch, president of ALA, is chairman of a national ALA Committee on National Library Week. "ALA committees in each state," says a flyer from the National Book Committee, "will be responsible for helping to plan National Library Week, for encouraging libraries and librarian participation in the Week, for securing publicity about the program among libraries." The principal impetus for the Week, however, will be provided by committees made

up of leading citizens in every area.

"Library Week," declares the National Book Committee, "is the first united drive of the communications industry to increase the number of readers in America and to increase reading among confirmed readers." It gives as reasons behind the Week the following: (1) The habit of reading is not keeping pace with

increased education,

leisure time, or high disposable income;

(2) 60 per cent of

American adults did not read a book,

other than the Bible, during 1954; (3) half

of the adults in this country live within a

mile of a public library—but only one

fifth of them visit it; (4) new standards of

public library service have just been issued

by the American Li-

brary Association; they need community attention and acceptance; (5) recruiting trained personnel is a major problem for all libraries; more efforts are needed to attract young people to the profession; the shortage is handicapping library expansion; soaring enrollments mean that school and college library facilities must be expanded.

There is precious little in these causes that rises directly from college and university libraries. There is even less in the Committee's statement of "what can a National Library Week do?" Where, then, lies the place of college libraries in this activity?

Mr. Harwell is Executive Secretary of the Association of College and Research Libraries.

National Library Week. Its not news when librarians urge us to use libraries to the fullest extent, and it's not news when publishers urge us to read; it is news—and good news—when citizens all over the country join forces in a concerted, nationwide effort to remind us of the pleasures and benefits of reading, of the great privileges available to us through libraries, and of the value of organized library services. College and university libraries can benefit from this joint effort. With the support of all kinds of libraries, National Library Week can become a strong and helpful force.—Eileen Thornton, ACRL President.

An effective National Library Week may very well produce little of immediate value to college libraries. Perhaps the direct effect will be a flood of offers of copies of *The Ulster County Gazette*, the *New York Herald* of April 15, 1865, and the *Vicksburg Citizen* of July 24, 1863—all in worthless souvenir reprints. But perhaps—and more than *perhaps*—college and university librarians will recognize National Library Week as an activity good for the profession. And what is good for the profession is good for every library, for every librarian. National Library Week 1958 is only the beginning. It is envisioned as an annual activity that will repeatedly call the attention of the public generally to the values of library service.

College and university librarians are suspicious of what they regard as the crassly commercial. They fear that National Library Week might too easily be just another promotion, another cheese week, grapefruit week, or I-love-people week. It need not be; if they want to make it much more, they can. College and university librarians lack the pattern of group activity that has made such promotions as the Jaycee's Operation Library or ALA's Library Community Project eminently successful. There is much they can learn from the Jaycees, from the adult education people, and from their own colleagues in more public-minded areas of the profession. Friends of the Library are wonderful friends. But their number and effective-

ness can be many times multiplied through wise promotion.

Suspicious or not, college librarians are in a position to gain from the nationwide promotion. It is old hat to librarians that their problems will be multiplied as college enrollments increase (they are expected to double) in the next ten or fifteen years, but National Library Week will make that vital fact known to the widest possible audience. College and university librarians will have opportunity to show how the larger ratio of students to faculty members will put increased emphasis on a student's own reading and an increased burden on libraries. The launching of man-made satellites has dramatized the necessity for more and better education in the sciences. Present library needs are already well known to librarians. Last fall's applications to ACRL's Committee on Foundation Grants supply a wealth of evidence that libraries sorely need help in this area. National Library Week can demonstrate to the public the library's role in scientific education and can provide a platform for the exposition of needs in this field.

National Library Week will function through state and community committees. No pattern of action will be superimposed on those committees, though material to aid them in their efforts will be supplied by the New York office of the Committee (24 West 40th Street, New York 18, New York). The various committees will be urged to call on all

the libraries in their areas for cooperation and participation. But passive cooperation on the part of college and university librarians will not be enough. To garner the benefits possible from such a promotion as National Library Week, they will have to participate positively, fully, and aggressively.

A possible pattern of participation is suggested by the plans being made at the University of Illinois Library. An exhibit in the general library will emphasize the functions of the library and interpret it to its patrons. Small recruiting-for-librarianship exhibits in each of twenty-four departmental libraries will direct attention to career opportunities in librarianship for subject specialists. The sixth series of the Windsor Lectures in Librarianship, a series which has already produced five distinguished volumes as its record, will be presented during National Library Week. Materials about the library will be made available to student and alumni publications. National Library Week will find a place in the alert radio and television series conducted at Urbana.

Different procedures will be effective at different places. Helpful to all will be a pamphlet on the needs of college libraries now being prepared by Flora Belle Ludington and which will soon be available from ALA. It will be a boon if the dedication of new library buildings can be scheduled within National Library Week. Relations with radio and television stations and with newspapers vary from place to place, but, in nearly every case, librarians, acting either independently or through their campus public relations personnel, can make effective use of them. Campus authors can be used to promote books and reading.

In many cases, college and university libraries can extend their influence by lending for commercial or public library displays already planned the kinds of materials which mark college and university libraries with special distinction. Every librarian has thought of ways in which his library could be more effectively brought to the attention of students and faculty, if he could only take the time. National Library Week provides a ready-made chance to carry through those ideas and make it worth while to take the time.

Special libraries are presented just as much opportunity. Here is the chance for special librarians to exhibit to the general public, as well as to their special

National Library Week will provide an opportunity for millions of people devoted to books and reading—to the inexhaustible informational and recreational resources of libraries—to reaffirm their faith in and support for the world's greatest educational force.—Robert B. Downs, Director, University of Illinois Library, Urbana.

public, the value of their libraries. There are corollaries of the possible actions of the college and university libraries in every type of library: the great independent research libraries, the libraries of law, medical, and theology schools, the fine reference and special

libraries in art, music, history, science, and other fields, the vigorous, active libraries which are parts of business institutions. There is opportunity for all in National Library Week.

From the area of inspirational books, librarians have adapted a familiar title into the slogan "Wake Up and Read." With college and university librarians' obvious conviction of the value of reading as a continuing habit, they might well dip further and alter other titles to their own use: "How to Read 365 Days a Year" and "How to Read All Your Life." But the primary aim of National Library Week is "For a better read, better informed America." College and university librarians have a privilege in the opportunity to participate in that aim.

The Rising Tide: Some Implications for College and University Libraries

PERHAPS THE TITLE given this paper is a bit ambiguous as well as ambitious, and it may need some clarification. University librarians are all too familiar with the problem which their libraries have faced and are facing as a result of the tremendous growth of book collections in recent decades. That matter of library growth has been dealt with thoroughly in the professional literature, and requires no amplification. The object here will be to cover briefly another growth problem which will confront college and university libraries over the next two decades.

This is the proliferation of students which will come as a result of the rising tide of enrollments—already crowding our elementary and secondary schools—which will spill over into the colleges and universities in the next fifteen years. In the past, libraries have struggled to find places to put their books. In the future they will also have to find space to put their students, and to provide the services to bring those books and students together.

Perhaps a review of the already well-publicized statistics will illustrate the magnitude of the enrollment increases in store for our colleges and universities. Last school year there were over 3,250,000 students enrolled in institutions of higher education throughout the nation. "This record comes at a time when the college-age population, which in 1955

sank to its lowest point in twenty-five years, is still made up mostly of depression babies. The crisis that the U.S. campus is now bracing for is the coming invasion of war babies."¹ By 1970, barring some national catastrophe, there will be over 6,000,000 students enrolled.² This estimate by the *Times* is among the more conservative ones. One qualified writer foresees 7,500,000 by 1975,³ while other 1970 estimates run as high as 9,000,000, three times the number we now have.⁴

These statistics, spread in the abstract over a nationwide basis, may sound like remote and harmless figures, something dredged up by educational prophets of doom to extort more money from parsimonious legislatures. Viewed in a specific situation, however, they take on more meaning. Last year the enrollment at the University of Michigan, for instance, was slightly over 20,000; by 1970, according to official figures, there will be over 40,000 students on the campus.

Truly, "revolutionary changes are occurring in American education of which even yet we are only dimly aware."⁵

It used to be an aphorism in educational circles that the best way to facilitate the learning process was to put a student on one end of a log and Mark Hopkins on the other. One seldom hears that today, and perhaps it is just as well. For one thing, if the pun be permitted, the likes of Mark Hopkins do not grow

¹ *Time* (Feb. 4, 1957), p. 41.

² *New York Times*, October 21, 1956, IV, p. 9.

³ Peter F. Drucker, "Will the Colleges Blow Their Tops?", *Harper's Magazine*, (July, 1956), p. 63.

⁴ *New York Times*, November 25, 1956, IV, p. 9.

⁵ President's Committee on Education Beyond the High School, *Second Report to the President* (Washington, D. C., 1957) p. 1.

Mr. Brock is Assistant, Social Sciences Division, Florida State University Library.

on trees. And even if they did, given the statistics cited above, there might not be enough logs to go around.

But just what do these rather sobering statistics mean? They mean for one thing that our colleges and universities will have to choose between two alternatives: (1) maintain their present size, while raising entrance requirements to keep out all but the cream of high school students, or (2) expand.

To take the first of these courses would mean that tomorrow's entering freshman would need a full head as well as a full purse. Judging from the tenor of thinking in the academic world today, however, there seems little likelihood that this "man the barricades" alternative will be taken. The President's Committee on Education Beyond the High School, in its second report, states that "our ideals and the increasing complexity of our civilization require that each individual, regardless of race, creed, color, or national origin, have the opportunity to pursue education or training beyond the high school to the full extent he or she is willing and able."⁶

The President's Committee, perhaps sobered by its own troubles with an economy-minded Congress, later states that "if an unwelcome choice were required between preserving quality and expanding enrollments, then quality should be preferred. . . ."⁷ Even if we allow for some restrictions on enrollment, however, all available evidence still points to a period of unprecedented expansion for the nation's universities and colleges.

Assuming then, as we must, that enrollment increases—with the resulting expansion—are inevitable and permanent for so long as we can foresee, what are some of the effects we may expect such increases to have upon academic libraries?

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. ix.

⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 4.

Father Paul C. Reinert, president of St. Louis University and a member of the President's Committee, dealt with some of the general effects which may be expected in his speech to the ACRL last June in Kansas City.⁸ The following is an attempt to extend his discussion into more specific areas.

Here it must be pointed out, even emphasized, that this paper becomes frankly speculative. No one can predict with any certainty what changes will come to college and university librarianship in the next fifteen years, and to attempt to do so would be foolish. But we can safely assume that there will be changes, and to refuse to try to anticipate them would be equally foolish.

For one thing, buildings which in many cases are already inadequate will become even more crowded and antiquated. In 1951, after a survey of the building plans of over 100 college and university libraries, Dr. Robert H. Muller said: "Present seating capacities are insufficient in many of the libraries, especially in those of larger institutions. Out of eighty-seven libraries reporting seating capacity, only sixteen provided seats for 20 per cent or more of the 1948 student body in their old library buildings. Library buildings of the future (those to be built by the 100 libraries before 1960) will provide for not less than 10 per cent of the 1948 enrollment."⁹ The minimum accepted percentage of student seating, at least until today, was usually set at about 25 per cent. For purposes of hypothesis let us assume that university X had an enrollment in 1948 of 6,000 students and constructed in 1954 a building which would seat 30 per cent of its 1948 student body. We can assume that by 1970 university X will have at least 12,000 students. At that time the build-

⁸ Paul C. Reinert, S.J., "College and Research Libraries in a Decade of Decision," *CRL*, XVIII, (1957), 359-365.

⁹ Robert H. Muller, "Future Library Building Trends Among Colleges and Universities," *CRL*, XII, (1951), 35.

ing, then only sixteen years old, will seat only 15 per cent of the student body.

It would appear, then, that recent college and university building programs were belated efforts to catch up with past expansion rather than in anticipation of the future, at least in regard to student seating. Since the population experts themselves failed to predict the present baby boom, this failure to anticipate cannot be laid at the door of librarians. This helps very little, however, since it is the librarians who now must find money for buildings which will accommodate the future wave of students.

One recommendation of the President's Committee, if acted upon, might be of help in this area. The Committee recommended that Federal grants-in-aid be made available to assist institutions of higher education in constructing needed non-income-producing facilities such as laboratories, classrooms, and libraries.¹⁰

The effect of increased enrollments on the college and university library book collection is impossible to predict with any accuracy. Lyle says that "there is a very definite correlation between the size of the college and the number of volumes added annually to its library."¹¹ If such a correlation holds true in the future it would indicate that book budgets will also balloon as enrollments rise. The college library may be affected more than the university library in this area, but both will feel some effects. At the very least, the increases will mean that a greater portion of the book budget will be channelled into the purchase of duplicates.

More students on the campus will of course mean more students in the library. This in turn will mean a greater burden on the library's public service departments, on the routines by which

books are circulated and interpreted. In past years, due to the burgeoning of book collections, the acquisitions and cataloging people, struggling to keep up with an increasing flood of books, have often felt like the tortoise when told he had been matched against the hare. In the next fifteen years their circulation and reference colleagues may join them in an equally one-sided race.

The enrollment increases could also mean, especially in the large university libraries which must try to maintain some balance between research and instructional material, that services may receive increasing attention at the expense of resources. The current trend toward undergraduate libraries, as exemplified by Harvard and most recently by Michigan, can be viewed in one way as an attempt to resolve this conflict.

Enrollment pressure might also force the larger universities, with their far-flung graduate and research programs, farther down the road toward specialization.¹²

As far as the library staff is concerned, the increases may mean that more and more student and subprofessional help will be employed, and that the ratio of professional to clerical staff will decline. This would place an increasing burden of supervision on the professional staff, but in the process it might solve the Gordian knot of the division of professional and clerical work.

But perhaps the greatest strain will fall upon administrators in dealing with aspects of financial support for the library. In the years ahead competition for the educational dollar, both within and without the university, will be terrific. It must be remembered that, before this wave of students reaches the colleges, they will have passed through the elementary and secondary schools.

¹⁰ President's Committee on Education Beyond the High School, *op. cit.*, p. 89.

¹¹ Guy R. Lyle, *The Administration of the College Library*. (New York: H. W. Wilson Co., 1944), p. 330.

¹² Clifton Brock, "Specialization and the Rising Tide—Two Waves of the Future?" *CRL*, XVII, (1956), 486-490.

During these years the taxpayers will have to pour more and more money into education. By the time the students reach the colleges and universities it may become a case of getting blood from the proverbial turnip.

Also, with the university the competition for support among departments of instruction and among various functional units of the university will be greater. In the past, during the years when the library was grappling with the problem of increasing book collections, academic enrollments remained relatively stable. This meant that the library could absorb a large proportion of the educational budget without meeting implacable opposition from departments of instruction and other areas of the school. In the future this will not hold true.

Earlier it was stated that there were only two alternatives which colleges and universities could take in the face of enrollment increases—either raise entrance requirements or expand. But with increasing frequency of late there have appeared in the educational literature various proposals which are put forward as solutions which might obviate the necessity of making such a harsh choice. Most of these plans center around the use of television in teaching, making it possible for a few faculty members to reach greater numbers of students, thus relieving schools of the necessity of practically doubling their faculty and classroom facilities.

That there will be extended use of educational television in the future seems inevitable, despite the anguished and perhaps justified cries of those who fear it. Several state departments of education have already carried it beyond the experimental stage on the secondary education level, and various universities are now approaching it cautiously. The President's Committee recommends that there be "vigorous and objective explo-

ration and application of methods of increasing the effectiveness and productivity of the teacher, including electronic devices such as television. . . ."¹³

"Television" is a scare-word for many librarians, and it is not my intention here to describe all the devils which its mention may evoke. There could be great danger for academic libraries in the use of television in teaching, however, unless librarians are consulted, or see to it that they are consulted, during the planning stages of such ventures. This can be very pointedly illustrated.

One college official, who shall remain anonymous, recently advanced a plan involving these three propositions: (1) use of the so-called European method of teaching, which means fewer lectures and textbooks but much more work on the part of the student in the library, (2) use of the old correspondence school idea, and (3) use of television. He would limit the number of students on a campus to 10 per cent of the total enrollment or, say, to 1,000 out of a total of 10,000. In the surrounding towns and cities, over a radius of perhaps two or three hundred miles, he would have the other 90 per cent, or 9,000 students, who would go to college by television, tuning in each day at appointed hours for their lectures. In this way a large number of students would receive the benefit of expert teaching, and the school would have to expand its physical plant only slightly.

It is a fascinating proposal, but there is just one difficulty. The plan calls for the European method of teaching, which forces the student into the library much more than our present system. But where is the library in this plan? These 9,000 students out in the educational sticks, so to speak, cannot hope to find the materials they need in their local libraries, and the university must provide them.

¹³ President's Committee on Education Beyond the High School, *op. cit.*, p. 36.

Without belaboring the point any further, it seems obvious that such a plan, if carried out, would make the library an academic Sears Roebuck, sending and receiving books by the thousands, with the shipping and receiving section of the library taking perhaps 80 per cent of the budget.

This is of course an extreme case, and there is little likelihood that it would ever be carried out. The fact that it was seriously proposed, however, should inspire librarians to watch carefully any budding plan for educational television within their institutions.

Another movement, also designed to alter teaching methods with a view toward relieving the necessity for expansion, is gathering momentum. One of its most lucid advocates, Henry Steele Commager of Columbia University, describes the plan in the January 29, 1956, issue of the *New York Times Magazine*. By way of background, Commager has this to say: "We are the prisoners of our own traditions and habits, and particularly, the prisoners of one tradition that has come down through the centuries—the tradition of the lecture. We still tend to think of teaching as it was centuries ago, before the rise of the university library and the development of library science—a science more highly developed in the United States than elsewhere in the world. We still refuse to learn what Oxford and Cambridge, for example, have taken to heart, that lectures often interfere with learning, that professors cannot be expected to do all the teaching, and that a major part of education is and should be performed by the students themselves."

Professor Commager proposes that we reduce drastically our use of the lecture. "Now that students can read for themselves, the English universities have turned more and more from lectures to tutoring or to self-education . . . but in the United States, which has the best li-

brary facilities in the world . . . professors go on 'giving' courses as blithely as if no printed books were available. One very simple way, then, to meet the shortage of teaching talent, is to cut down on the lectures and therewith reduce the number of professors that lectures call for. From the point of view of the student, the time spent going to lectures and preparing for course examinations can more profitably be spent in the library."

This tendency away from textbook and lecture teaching has now assumed the proportions of a definite trend. *Time* magazine recently surveyed the progress made along these lines in colleges and universities across the country. Speaking of a program at Iowa's Grinnell College, which allowed the student to earn a fourth credit for extra independent study done in three-hour classes, *Time* said: "Though neither professors nor students are entirely satisfied with the program, it at least has forced the library to double the number of books it buys each year."¹⁴

From the above it seems obvious that, regardless of the road higher education takes—that of expansion or that of revision of teaching methods—the library is in for a period of unprecedented change. If a minor change in teaching methods can force a library to double its book budget, then academic libraries during the next few years are going to be very interesting places.

The function of the library, and especially of the academic library, is to bring the book and the student together. In the past librarians have often complained that their efforts along that line have been ignored or passed unappreciated. In the future it looks as if they will have an opportunity and a challenge to make the library as important a part of college and university instruction as they know it should be.

¹⁴ *Time*, (April 15, 1957), p. 87.

Meeting Future Space Problems: University of Illinois Library

FOR THE FALL SEMESTER of the academic year 1956-57, student enrollment on the University of Illinois's Urbana campus was 19,223, to which the University's several professional colleges and undergraduate division in Chicago added 5,824, bringing the total to 25,047. These figures represented an increase of 5,000 or 20 per cent in the past five years. Looking not too far ahead, the educational forecasters are predicting an enrollment of 25,500 in Urbana and 7,900 in Chicago by 1963, a growth of 8,553 or 34 per cent in six years. By 1971, fifteen years hence, if the upward curve continues without major fluctuations, the total enrollment on the Urbana campus alone is expected to reach 30,800.

Various factors may reduce these figures somewhat. Proposals for a string of new state-supported junior colleges, if approved and implemented, will drain off a sizable percentage of freshmen and sophomores. Expansion of other state colleges, and perhaps state subsidies to increase enrollments in private colleges and universities, may relieve the strain on the University of Illinois. Also, recommendations have been made for more selective procedures in admitting students, though these have not been warmly received by citizens who feel that every high school graduate should be given a chance to show whether he is of college caliber.

Proceeding on the reasonably safe as-

sumption that, like every other state university, it must prepare for the influx of record-breaking numbers of students in the period immediately ahead, Illinois has in progress a huge program of construction of dormitories, classroom buildings, and other facilities. The university library system figures prominently in this design for the future.

Fortunately, the central library building at Urbana was planned with admirable forethought. Ample space was reserved for its future growth, and no problems of ground area will be encountered in adding units. In the area reserved, immediately adjacent, it will be feasible to double in size the present building.

As a first step in the expansion program, in the biennium 1957-59, it is planned to add two units, one a stack section shelving a half-million volumes, and the other a wing containing 34,000 square feet for special reading rooms, technical services, and faculty studies. Later, contingent upon approval in 1958 of a bond issue for state-financed buildings in Illinois, two similar units will be constructed in the next building period.

The library service load at Illinois is divided between the central library and a strong system of departmental libraries. As opportunity offers, such as in new building programs, space is added for library functions. A new law building, dedicated in 1956, provides excellent facilities for the law library. New departmental libraries for veterinary medicine and home economics have been estab-

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lished recently, and buildings under construction or planned will make adequate provision for the biological sciences, agriculture, art, architecture, music, education, and commerce.

In Chicago the building program planned over the next few years includes a separate building for the medical library. This library, now containing 120,000 volumes, serves the Colleges of Medicine, Dentistry, Pharmacy, and Nursing, with 1,689 students enrolled and a staff of 2,500.

A permanent home for the Undergraduate Division in Chicago, now at Navy Pier, is still in the planning stage. When a site is chosen, construction of a new campus will be started, probably by 1959. Maximum capacity at Navy Pier is 4,500 students, while plans for the new home anticipate an enrollment of 15,000 by 1970. One of the first buildings to be erected when the division transfers its base of operations will be a

library, with seating sufficient for one-third the number of students expected to be enrolled. Present planning for the division does not extend beyond the undergraduate stage.

The impact of large student registrations will, of course, affect libraries in other ways than space requirements, notably in the case of book funds and staff. Obviously, more copies of more books must be provided to meet the needs of vastly increased enrollments, unless the universities revert to the single textbook method of teaching. Likewise, augmented library staffs must be recruited to serve the students and expanded faculties, though where the librarians can be found, unless the library schools succeed in producing more graduates, is now unclear. Perhaps university libraries will be forced into that sharper differentiation between professional and clerical duties which many of them have been tardy in making.

ACRL Meetings at Midwinter

Board of Directors: Tuesday, Jan. 28: 10:00 A.M.; Wed., Jan. 29: 2:00 P.M.

College Libraries Section, Junior College Libraries Section, Teacher Education Libraries Section, University Libraries Section: Wed., Jan. 29: 2:00 P.M.

Organizing Committee, Special Libraries Section: Mon., Jan. 27: 2:00 P.M.; Tues., Jan. 28: 2:00 P.M.; Fri., Jan. 31: 10:00 A.M.

Advisory Committee on Cooperation with Educational and Professional Organizations: Wed., Jan. 29: 2:00 P.M.

Committee on Committees: Wed., Jan. 29: 4:30 P.M.

Committee on Foundation Grants: Tues., Jan. 28: 4:30 and 8:30 P.M.

Committee on Rare Books, Manuscripts, and Special Collections and Special Committee on Section Status (joint meeting): Tues., Jan. 28: 8:30 P.M.

Committee on Standards: Mon., Jan. 27: 10:00 A.M. and 2:00 P.M.

Publications Committee: Tues., Jan. 28: 4:30 P.M.

Special Committee on Activities Development: Mon., Jan. 27: 2:00 and 8:30 P.M.

State Representatives: Wed., Jan. 29: 4:30 P.M.

College and Research Libraries editorial staff: Wed., Jan. 29: 12:00 noon

ACRL Monographs editorial board: Tues., Jan. 28: 8:30 P.M.

Pure and Applied Science Section: Wed., Jan. 29: 4:30 P.M.

The Roxburghe Club

THE YEAR 1812 is significant because it saw Napoleon in Russia and the upstart and youthful United States declare war on Great Britain. While national armies were deploying on three continents, a select group of amiable bibliophiles was gathering in a London inn. This rather inconspicuous occasion was to have considerable consequence in the world of books, for from it emerged an organization whose list of members reads like *Burke's Peerage* or a bibliophilic *Who's Who*.

Founded in 1812 by the garrulous and indefatigable Thomas Frognall Dibdin (the club's first vice-president), the Roxburghe club takes its name from John Ker, 3rd Duke of Roxburghe, who had gathered together one of the finest libraries of its time, including Boccaccio's *Decameron* printed in 1471 by Valdarfer, some Caxtons and Wynkyn de Wordes, and a first folio Shakespeare. This valuable library was put up for auction in 1812, eight years after the Duke's death, and the sale of the Valdarfer Boccaccio was the immediate occasion for the founding of the club.

The Roxburghe sale proved to be one of the most outstanding bibliophilic events of the early nineteenth century. With it began a new era in book collecting: for the first time in history a four-figure price was reached in an auction for a single printed book; book collecting once again became an avocation for affluent nobility; fine bindings once more became fashionable; and the proceeds of the sale, £23,341, were an ex-

traordinary total for the time.¹ The fifteen Caxtons which were auctioned brought record prices, and a first folio Shakespeare for which the Duke paid £35 was sold for £100 (it is now in the Huntington Library).²

Although collectors bid record sums for Caxtons and Wynkyn de Wordes, it was the Valdarfer Boccaccio (1471) that commanded the highest price ever paid for a single printed book up to that time. The chief bidders for the Boccaccio were three noblemen—the 2nd Earl Spencer, the 6th Duke of Devonshire, and the Marquis of Blandford (later 5th Duke of Marlborough), who finally purchased it for £2,260.³ When the Marquis made the final bid, Dibdin relates, “the spectators stood aghast!—and the sound of Mr. Evan’s [the auctioneer] prostrate sceptre of dominion reached, and resounded from, the utmost shores of Italy. The echo of that fallen hammer was heard in the libraries of Rome, of Milan, and St. Mark. Boccaccio himself startled [sic] from his slumber of some five hundred years.”⁴ And the British press followed the auction quite closely.

When the Marquis bid the last £10, Lord S. said, “I bow to you.” The engagement was very fierce, and at its termination there was a general “Huzza!” [Not it was a quiet plaudit of hands (Dibdin’s note).] Presently after, the Marquis offered his hand to Lord S. saying, “We are good friends still!” His Lordship replied,

¹ Seymour de Ricci, *English Collectors of Books and Manuscripts, 1530-1930* (New York: Macmillan Company, 1930), pp. 71ff.

² A. S. W. Rosenbach, *Books and Bidders: the Adventures of a Bibliophile* (Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1927), p. 89.

³ Thomas Frognall Dibdin, *The Bibliographical Decameron; or, Ten Days Pleasant Discourse Upon Illuminated Manuscripts*. . . (London: Shakespeare Press, 1817), III, pp. 63ff.

⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 63-65.

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"Perfectly—indeed, I am obliged to you." "So am I to you," said the Marquis, "therefore the obligation is mutual." He declared that it was his intention to have gone as far as £5,000. Before, he was possessed of a copy of the same edition, but it wanted five leaves; "for which five leaves," as Lord S. observed, "he might be said to have given £2,260."⁵

On the day of the Boccaccio sale, June 17, 1812, the Roxburghe Club was founded and held its first meeting at St. Albans Tavern. Eighteen men dined at the St. Albans that evening when Dibdin suggested that a club be established and meet for dinner on each anniversary of the sale. The eighteen bibliophiles were also men active and prominent in many phases of public life. Earl Spencer, unanimously elected the first president, had been First Lord of the Admiralty, Ambassador to Vienna, President of the Royal Institution, and a Trustee of the British Museum. Sir Samuel Brydges was the founder in 1813 of the Lee Priory Press, noted for its typographical excellence and books with beautiful illustrations; and Richard Heber was the owner of eight houses—four in England, three in Belgium, and one in France—all packed with books.⁶

At the meeting of 1812 it was proposed "for each member, in turn, according to the order of his name in the alphabet, to furnish the Society with a reprint of some rare old tract, or composition—chiefly of poetry."⁷ Since only limited editions were intended, some persons objected to the paucity of books to be issued.⁸ Nothing was printed, however, until the club had met for the third time, 1814. By then thirty-five copies of Surrey's translation of the sec-

ond and fourth books of the *Aeneid* had been printed for the members by Sir William Bolland, and the club had expanded to a limit of thirty-one members. Although some of the early Roxburghe Club publications are of little literary or scholarly merit, the manner in which some of them were presented to the members is often amusing. At the anniversary dinner of 1816 George H. Freeling, one of the original members, presented to his compeers a reprint of *La Contenance de la Table*. With a histrionic touch he concealed the small volumes in such a way that when his fellow Roxburghers unrolled their dinner napkins, this French morsel dropped into their laps in lieu of a dinner roll.⁹

As interesting as the early years of the club may be to a gourmet, they were not distinguished by much literary or scholarly activity. Perhaps the greatest achievements of the club were its gastronomical adventures. Patronizing a variety of London inns, such as the St. Albans, the Prince's Restaurant, Willis's Rooms, the Albion Tavern, the Clarendon, and the Crown and Sceptre Inn at Greenwich, the Roxburghe Club gradually earned the reputation of being a society of amiable and imbibing gourmets rather than one of erudite and serious bibliophiles, "... and it was sarcastically remarked that the club had spent a full thousand pounds in guzzling before it had produced a single valuable volume."¹⁰ When one considers the number of the toasts drunk at each anniversary dinner, he is not surprised at the notoriety which the club received; at the second meeting and thereafter until around the 1880's the following individual toasts were drunk:

1. The immortal memory of John Duke of Roxburghe;

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 66; he quotes from the *Morning Herald* and *British Press*.

⁶ Clive Bigham, *The Roxburghe Club: Its History and Its Members, 1812-1927* (Printed for the Roxburghe Club, Oxford University Press, 1928), pp. 3, 21, 23, et passim.

⁷ Dibdin, *op. cit.*, p. 72.

⁸ See *The Gentleman's Magazine*, LXXXIII (1813), 211-212; replies to this objection appear in the same magazine, LXXXIII (1813), 338-341.

⁹ John Hill Burton, *The Book-hunter*, Ed. by J. Herbert Slater (London: George Routledge and Sons [1908]), p. 174.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 172.

2. of Christopher Valdarfer, Printer of the *Decameron*;
3. of Gutenberg, Fust, and Schoeffer, the inventors of the Art of Printing;
4. of William Caxton, the Father of the British Press;
5. of Dame Julia Berners and the St. Alban's Press;
6. of Wynkyn de Worde and Richard Pynson, the illustrious successors of William Caxton;
7. of the Aldine Family at Venice;
8. of the Giunta Family at Florence;
9. of Walter Chapman, the earliest Scottish Printer (added in 1900);
10. The Society of Bibliophiles at Paris;
11. The Prosperity of the Roxburghe Club;
12. The cause of Bibliomania all over the world.¹¹

Is it any wonder that many of the early anniversary celebrations lasted until three and four o'clock in the morning?

One of the original members and a close friend of Dibdin, a certain Joseph Haslewood, had kept informal notes of the anniversary meetings. After his death in 1833 they were sold with his other possessions, and part of them appeared in the *Athenaeum* in January, 1834. According to Haslewood's account of the 1818 annual gathering, fifteen members (none of them of the nobility) consumed £84 9s. 6d. worth of food and potables. These bibliophilic *bons vivants* celebrated with eleven different wines, paying £11 4s. 0d. for claret, £3 3s. 0d. for Madeira, £2 11s. 0d. for champagne, *ad finitum*, and 5s. 6d. for broken glasses.¹² But their wine menu is no more magnificent than the cuisine. The first course consisted of turtle cutlets, boiled chickens, sauté of haddock, tendrons of lamb, ham, tongue, turbot, filets of whittings, fricandeau of turtles, chartreuse, and John Dory (an edible salt-water fish); the second course was

a mere two haunches of venison; the third course consisted of larded poult, artichoke bottoms, cheese cakes, jelly, quails, salad italienne, peas, cabinet pudding, goose, crème italienne, prawns, tourt, and tart.¹³ But, alas, the poor Dibdin was not in London for this festive event. He was in Paris celebrating with some French bibliophiles, and after the evening was done and all the bottle corks to carry with him to London as mementos of his "biblio-vinic" tour.¹⁴

Now it may seem that the first duty of a faithful Roxburgher was to demonstrate his gastronomical capacity; certainly the anniversary dinners were notable accomplishments, but in its first ten years the club had rescued from oblivion some thirty-six books and manuscripts which might otherwise have been lost. By 1820 the club was flourishing and gaining the reputation of exclusiveness: it was once said of the Roxburghe Club that it was more difficult to enter than the Peerage or the Privy Council.¹⁵ On February 22, 1823, Dibdin, still vice-president, wrote the following letter to Sir Walter Scott, whose novels had appeared anonymously:

My Dear Sir,—The Death of Sir M. M. Sykes, Bart., having occasioned a vacancy in our ROXBURGHE CLUB, I am desired to request that you will have the goodness to make that fact known to the AUTHOR OF WAVERLEY, who . . . seems disposed to become one of the members thereof; and I am further desired to express the wishes of the said CLUB that the said AUTHOR may succeed the said Baronet.—I am ever most sincerely yours, T. F. Dibdin, v.p.¹⁶

To this missive Scott replied that he

¹¹ *Ibid.*, p. 4.

¹² *The Gentleman's Magazine*, LXXXIII (1818), 5-6.

¹³ Burton, *op. cit.*, p. 170.

¹⁴ Quoted in John G. Lockhart, *Memoirs of the Life of Sir Walter Scott, Bart.* (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin and Company, 1901), VII, p. 96.

¹⁵ Bigham, *op. cit.*, pp. 14-15.

¹⁶ *The Athenaeum*, no. 323 (January 4, 1834), 1-6.

would forward the invitation to the "author of Waverley,"¹⁷ and on April 21, Dibdin again wrote Sir Walter announcing his formal election to the Club and requesting him to "Come, and talk of Caxtons and Wynkyns with us, at our next anniversary merry making."¹⁸ Scott accepted the invitation to join the club, but he was never very active in it, attending only one of the annual fetes, that held in May, 1828.¹⁹ He did, however, present to the club a printing of *Proceedings in the Court Martial held upon John, Master of Sinclair* in 1828. Although Scott once said of the Roxburgh Club that his membership was an "honour which I value more than I do that which has been bestowed on me by the credit of having written any of his [Scott's own] novels."²⁰ He was more concerned with a society of which he was the first president—the Bannatyne Club founded in 1823 for the preservation and publication of Scottish documents and literature.

But Scott was not the only eminent figure elected to the august body of Roxburghers at this time. A year before, the Rev. Francis Wrangham was permitted to enter the sacrosanct assemblies of the club. Wrangham had been chaplain to the Archbishop of York, Prebendary of York and of Chester, archdeacon of Cleveland, a scholar and translator of classical poets, and, of course, an avid bibliophile. By the time of his election to the club he had collected a library of some 15,000 books and 10,000 pamphlets.²¹

Even though the club continued to replace deceased members by other men of high repute, many Roxburghers were

remiss in presenting books at their own expense to the club members. In 1827 therefore the club adopted a resolution that as a body it would bear the cost of printing some works. Since the scholarly value of previous publications was not particularly high, the club selected a non-member and scholar to edit an important work. In 1828 appeared the *Romance of Havelock the Dane* edited by Sir Frederick Madden; with this volume the scholarly reputation of the society was established. However, Dibdin and Haslewood objected to a non-member's editing a club publication, and from this time on Dibdin's interest in the Roxburgh club began to wane.

Throughout the early and mid-Victorian period the club underwent a decline even though in 1839 the membership limit was increased to forty. Earl Spencer, the club's first president, died, and in 1843 Dibdin resigned as vice-president, dying soon afterwards in poverty. But new vitality was injected into the group by the election of its first foreign member, Sylvain Van de Weyer, the Belgian envoy.²² However, by 1884 the society had deteriorated to such an extent that a memorandum was circulated among the members to ascertain if the club should continue in existence. At a meeting attended by only nine members it was decided by a vote of seven to two to continue.²³ It was in this year that the first American was admitted to the chambers of the club, James Russell Lowell, then the American envoy to the court of St. James, who records in a letter to his daughter that he attended the anniversary dinner of 1887.²⁴ Also in 1884 two future prime ministers were selected to membership, Robert, the 3rd Marquis of Salisbury

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, pp. 97-98.

¹⁸ Sir Walter Scott, *The Letters of Sir Walter Scott, 1787-1832*, Ed. by H. J. C. Grierson (London: Constable and Company, 1932), VII, pp. 382-3; notice of Scott's election appeared in *The Gentleman's Magazine*, XCIII (1823), 353.

¹⁹ *The Athenaeum*, no. 326 (January 25, 1834), 60-64.

²⁰ Scott, *op. cit.*, p. 383.

²¹ Bigham, *op. cit.*, p. 37.

²² *Ibid.*, pp. 8-9.

²³ *Ibid.*, p. 10.

²⁴ James Russell Lowell, *New Letters of James Russell Lowell*, Ed. by M. A. De Wolfe Howe (New York: Harper and Brothers, 1932), p. 310.

and Archibald, the 5th Earl of Rosebery.²⁵

The period 1892-1902 showed an increase in the activity of the club: members contributed eighteen books; dues were increased from five to six guineas, there was now a list of men waiting to join, and in this decade the third prime minister entered the club, Arthur James, 1st Earl of Balfour.²⁶ The list of scholars who have edited Roxburghe Club publications was extended and now includes such outstanding figures as F. J. Furnivall, Falconer Madan, Alfred W. Pollard, and recently Helen Darbishire. No longer is the grandfather of all book clubs famous for its annual epicurean fetes; the club is now renowned among bibliophiles for its excellent reproductions of medieval manuscripts such as the *Metz Pontifical* and *Le Pèlerinage* [sic] *de Vie Humaine*.

A roll call no longer reveals an exclusively English membership; nine foreign bookmen have been elected to the rank of a Roxburgher—five Americans (J. R. Lowell, Whitelaw Reid, John Pierpont Morgan and his son John, Jr., and Chester Beatty), two Frenchmen, one Belgian, and one Spaniard, the Duke of Alba.²⁷ Along with these illustrious collectors are the owners of those great libraries which still bear their names: Henry Huth who began the great Huth Collection and his son who completed its catalog; William H. Miller, Samuel Christie-Miller, Wakefield Christie-Miller and Sydney Christie-Miller all of whom have possessed at various times the well-known Britwell Library which was sold in the twenties principally to Henry E. Huntington and A. S. W. Rosenbach. Charles Hornby, founder of the Ashendene Press, and Sir William Osler, as well as the notorious Thomas J. Wise—usually re-

membered for his literary forgeries instead of his fine bibliographical achievements—were also Roxburghers.

In its 145 years of activity the Roxburghe Club has done great service to the world of books. Not only has it published obscure and inaccessible works, but it has generally maintained a typographical excellence in most of its volumes. *A Book of Old Testament Illustrations . . . Sent by Cardinal Bernard Maciljowski to Shah Abbas the Great, King of Persia*, a gift of Mr. Morgan, Sr., to the club members, is an outstanding example of modern typographical art. The influence of the club on collectors has given impetus to the founding of other bibliophilic and scholarly societies. It has inspired the Percy Society (1840), established for the purpose of publishing ballads and other fugitive pieces of literature, the Hakluyt Society (1846), for the publication of rare travel and geographical works, the Bannatyne Club (1823), for the publication of Scottish verse and documents, and the Early English Text Society (1864), still a standard source of scholarly editions of Anglo-Saxon and medieval literature.²⁸

Although Roxburghe publications now number about 200 and the club is still active in publishing, there are few complete collections of its works since all its titles were issued in limited editions of thirty-two to 100 copies. Seldom do they appear on the auction block in America. *American Book Prices Current* lists one Roxburghe publication for the 1942-43 season and none since. In America few libraries possess extensive holdings: Harvard, Library of Congress, Newberry, Boston Athenaeum, and Ohio State are some of the larger libraries owning a sizable number of the publications.

²⁵ Bigham, *op. cit.*, pp. 10-11.

²⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 11.

²⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 13.

²⁸ Ruth Granniss, "What Bibliography Owes to Private Book Clubs," *Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America*, XXIV (1930), 14-33.

Selected Reference Books of 1956-1957

INTRODUCTION

LIKE the preceding articles in this semi-annual series¹ this survey is based on notes written by members of the staff of the Columbia University libraries. Notes written by assistants are signed with initials.²

As the purpose of the list is to present a selection of recent scholarly and foreign works of interest to reference workers in university libraries, it does not pretend to be either well-balanced or comprehensive. Code numbers (such as A11, 1A26, 2S22) have been used to refer to titles in the *Guide*³ and its Supplements.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Masanov, I. F. *Slovar' pseudonimov russkikh pisatelei, uchenykh i obshchestvennykh deiatelei*. Moskva, Izd-vo Vsesoiuznoi knizhnoi palaty, 1956. . Tom 1. A-I. 25r.

Between 1941 and 1949 a three-volume list of Russian pseudonyms (*Guide* A118) was published by the All-Union Book Chamber in Moscow. That work is referred to in the present edition as an "abbreviated" version of the file which Masanov started to collect in 1900. The new edition is considerably enlarged, but omits the extensive introduction by Masanov, who died in 1945. Printed sources for the attributions are indicated in most cases. The list is essentially a general one, embracing Russian authors,

scientists, and persons engaged in social and political affairs, with no stated chronological limits. Four volumes are planned, volumes 1-3 to contain Russian, Latin and Greek pseudonyms in separate alphabets and a list of other symbols, with a name index in volume 4.—E.Bu.

ENCYCLOPEDIAS

Dizionario enciclopedico italiano. Roma, Istituto della Enciclopedia italiana, 1955-57. v.1-6. il. (In progress) \$28 per vol.

Contents: v.1-6, A-Lieb. To be in 12 Vols.

An encyclopedic dictionary giving meanings of words with etymologies, and concise encyclopedic articles. These are not signed and have no bibliographies. The articles are much briefer than those in the *Enciclopedia Italiana*, e.g., that on Africa in the *Enciclopedia* extends to almost 100 pages and is profusely illustrated while in the *Dizionario* there is an article of seven pages with six pages of illustrations. However, the *Dizionario* has many useful features, such as: a large amount of minor biography, characters of fiction, titles of individual works of literature, gazetteer information, detailed discrimination of word meanings, etc. Illustrations are excellent, some in color, and more numerous than in most encyclopedias. This should be a useful up-to-date complement to the *Enciclopedia*.

PERIODICALS

American Periodicals 18th Century—1800-1850; a Consolidated Index to the Microfilm Series of 18th Century Periodicals and . . . 1800-1850 Series. Ann Arbor, University Microfilms, 1956. . Years 1-10 (reels 1-400).

This ten-year index will both facilitate and stimulate use of the more than 600 titles now available through the two American

¹ CRL, January and July issues starting January, 1952.

² Reference: Elizabeth Bryce, Eleanor Buist, Eugene Sheehy, John Neal Waddell, Suzanne F. Wemple.

³ Constance M. Winchell, *Guide to Reference Books* (7th ed.; Chicago: ALA, 1951); *Supplement* (Chicago: ALA, 1954); *Second Supplement* (Chicago: ALA, 1956).

Miss Winchell is Reference Librarian, Columbia University Libraries.

periodical microfilm projects (American periodical series. 18th century periodicals; and American periodical series (ser.2; 1800-)). Standard entries are followed by indication of the portions microfilmed, and reference to the reel on which each portion appears; reels in the eighteenth century series are so marked. A final index is planned upon completion of the series.—E.S.

Bibliografija rasprava, članaka i književnih radova (Glavni redaktor: Mare Ujević, Zagreb, Leksikografski Zavod, 1956- . v. 1 (in 2) . \$15 per vol. \$12 by subscription.

Contents: Vol. 1, Study of literature; Part 1, Generalities, theory of literature, comparative literature; Part 2, History of Yugoslav literature.

Projected to be complete in twenty-five volumes this work aims to furnish a comprehensive record of all important articles published in Yugoslavia since 1800 in magazines, newspapers, yearbooks, collections, etc. In this first volume over 50,000 articles, dealing with literature in general and with the history of Yugoslav literature, are listed. Each future volume will cover a different subject field. Arrangement is alphabetical by authors; anonymous works are listed before the authors. There are separate indexes of subjects, of authors and of pseudonyms and initials.—S.F.W.

Letopis' periodicheskikh izdaniĭ SSSR 1950-1954 gg.; bibliograficheskii ukazatel'. Moskva, Izd-vo Vsesoiuznoi knizhnoi palaty, 1955. 552p., errata sheet. 26r.20k.

A bibliography of periodicals published in the USSR between 1950 and 1954, in all languages. Part I is devoted to journals, in classified arrangement; Part II lists newspapers by place of publication. Each part has alphabetical indexes.

Previous volumes were annuals. It is now planned to publish a complete bibliography of this type for five-year periods, with annual supplements limited to new serial titles, changes and deaths.—E.Bu.

Mott, Frank Luther. *A History of American Magazines*. v.4, 1885-1905. Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1957. 858p. \$12.50.

This most recent volume in the series continues the plan of the earlier volumes (Guide E9), except for the omission of a chronological listing of magazines founded during the period covered.

The first section begins with a general discussion of the magazine publishing of the period and continues with chapters on various types of magazines. The second section, called the Supplement, consists of detailed descriptions, alphabetically arranged, of "the more important magazines founded within the period . . . which are not limited by the end-date of the period but are brought down to the present or to the magazine's own end-date." The volume is well indexed and copiously footnoted and illustrated.—E.Br.

Paris. Bibliothèque nationale. Département des périodiques. *Périodiques slaves en caractères cyrilliques; état des collections en 1950*. Paris, 1956. 2 v. 3500fr. per vol.

The holdings of twenty Paris libraries and twenty-six French university libraries are represented in this union list of periodicals, other than newspapers. Russian, Ukrainian, Belorussian, Bulgarian and Serbian titles are arranged in a single alphabet. The earliest version of the title, in the original orthography, has been selected as the main entry. There is an index of journals which have alternate titles in non-Cyrillic characters, as well as a brief chart in French on the evolution of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. Slavic periodicals in Latin characters (Polish, Czech, Croatian) are to be listed in the Bibliothèque Nationale's general *Catalogue collectif des périodiques* now in progress, but reported not available to libraries.—E.Bu.

Periodicheskaiia pechat' SSSR, 1917-1949; bibliograficheskii ukazatel'. Moskva, Izd-vo Vsesoiuznoi knizhnoi palaty, 1955- . (v.2) Zhurnaly, trudy,

i biulleteni po estestvennym naukam i matematike. 1956. 220p. 12r.

[v.4] Zhurnaly, trudy i biulleteni po transportu, svyazi i kommunal'nomu delu. 1955. 123p. 9r.50k.

This is the definitive Soviet bibliography of periodicals, other than newspapers, published in the USSR in all languages, up to 1950. Each of the nine volumes contains the titles of journals, transactions, bulletins, etc. in a group of related subject fields, in classified arrangement. There are three alphabetical indexes: titles, places of publication, and publishing institutions and organizations. The tenth volume is to contain master indexes. Each periodical receives full bibliographical description under the latest title; there are cross references to and from earlier titles.

The nine volumes, as yet unnumbered, are usually referred to in the following order, but are being published as completed: journals, etc. in the fields of politics and economics; natural sciences and mathematics; technology and industry; transport, communications and municipal affairs; agriculture; science and education; language, literature and art; medicine, physical culture and sport; publishing, printing, library literature and bibliography.—E.Bu.

Predvaritel'nyi spisok periodicheskikh izdaniy Rossii 1901-1916 godov. Leningrad, 1949. 306p. (Materialy po bibliografii periodicheskikh izdaniy; Gosudarstvennaia Publichnaia biblioteka im. M.E. Saltykova-Shchedrina)

Although this is a preliminary list published in 1949, it fills an important gap in the bibliography of Russian periodicals. Approximately 14,000 titles are included, with brief notation as to span of publication and periodicity; arrangement is by place of publication.—E.Bu.

DISSERTATIONS

Index to American Doctoral Dissertations, 1955-56. Ann Arbor, Mich., University Microfilms, 1957. 171p.

This listing serves at the same time as an

index to *Dissertation Abstracts (Supplement 1G2)* and as a continuation of *Doctoral Dissertations Accepted by American Universities (Guide G10)*. Issued as number thirteen of *Dissertation Abstracts*, it consolidates into one list dissertations for which doctoral degrees were granted in the United States during the academic year 1955-56, and those available on microfilm.—E.Br.

SOCIAL SCIENCES

Dictionnaire des sciences économiques.

Publié sous la direction de Jean Romeuf . . . Paris, Presses universitaires de France, 1956- . v.1- . (In progress) \$9 per vol.

Contents: v.1, A-I.

Published in French, but international in scope, the dictionary includes those terms generally employed in the study of economics. Terms from related fields (political economy, statistics, etc.) necessary to the understanding of economic theory are also included, but not those used in the ordinary dictionary sense. There are biographical sketches of significant figures, excluding living persons. Articles vary in length from a few lines to several pages; many are signed; and some have brief bibliographies. The second volume will include an index of names of authors cited.—E.S.

Ente per la storia del socialismo e del movimento operaio italiano. Bibliografia del socialismo e del movimento operaio italiano. Tomo 1, Periodici. Roma, 1956. 1427p. (In progress) L.12,000.

A comprehensive bibliography on the socialist and labor movements in Italy to be published in 3 volumes. Volume 2 will cover books, and volume 3 government documents. The first volume is a checklist of the serial publications of Italian labor parties, workers' movements, unions, etc., issued from 1848-1950. Based entirely upon the holdings of the Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale di Firenze, it includes 3866 items with full bibliographical description for each entry. Arrangement is alphabetical, with indexes classified by (1) political parties; (2)

trades; (3) date of founding; (4) place of publication. There is also an index of supplements and of journals which ceased after a single issue, and an index of personal names.—S.F.W.

DICTIONARIES

Novum glossarium mediae latinitatis ab anno DCCC usque ad annum MCC; edendum curavit Consilium Academicarum Consociatarum . . . Copenhagen, Ejnar Munksgaard, 1957. (In progress).

Contents: Section L, ed. by Franz Blatt; Index scriptorum mediae latinitatis . . . qui afferuntur in Novo glossario. . .

The Union Académique Internationale has for some time been sponsoring the production of a series of medieval Latin dictionaries, each specialized according to period or locality of dialect, some in various stages of publication (e.g., Arnaldi, *Guide* M349), others only in the planning stage.

The volume now making its appearance is one designed to cover the "general" language of authors from the ninth to the thirteenth centuries. Word treatment is primarily lexicographic, i.e., not historical or encyclopedic; thus, this limitation, along with that of the narrower period covered, will mean that the completed work will augment but not replace DuCange. The *Index scriptorum*, compiled in scholarly detail, constitutes in itself a useful bibliography of the major Latin authors of the period.—J.N.W.

SCIENCE

Crane, E. J., Patterson, Austin M. and Marr, Eleanor B. *A Guide to the Literature of Chemistry*. 2d ed. New York, John Wiley, 1957. 397p. \$9.

For thirty years the first edition of this work has been the standard guide in this field, but as it has long been out of date, this second edition will be especially welcome. Thoroughly revised by Eleanor B. Marr, the *Guide* follows the original plan with the addition of two new chapters. The text has been largely rewritten and the lists of books, periodicals and organizations

brought up to date. Chapters cover reference books, periodicals, patents, government publications, trade literature, other sources including theses and unpublished material, and indexes. There is an especially useful discussion of procedure in literature search.

The appendices include lists of chemical symbols and abbreviations, American libraries of interest to chemists, discontinued periodicals, dealers and publishers, etc. This work will be of first importance for the chemical and technical library and very useful as well in the general collections of reference libraries.

FINE ARTS

New York Historical Society. *The New York Historical Society's Dictionary of Artists in America, 1564-1860*, by George C. Groce and David H. Wallace. New Haven, Yale University Press, 1957. 759p. \$15.

"A documented biographical dictionary of painters, draftsmen, sculptors, engravers, lithographers, and allied artists, either amateur or professional, native or foreign-born, who worked within the present continental limits of the United States between the years 1564 and 1860, inclusive." *Introd.*

Lists almost 11,000 names and when possible gives dates and places of birth and death, chronology and biographical facts, media, and subject matter of work, exhibitions, pupils, and in some instances locations of representative works. Bibliographies of sources are given at the end of each sketch. The dictionary gathers together much material hitherto widely scattered, and should be useful in all general as well as art libraries.

LITERATURE AND LANGUAGE

Cambridge Bibliography of English Literature, ed. by F. W. Bateson. Vol. 5, *Supplement: A.D. 600-1900*, ed. by George Watson. Cambridge, University Press, 1957. 710p. \$12.50.

"The present supplement attempts to list . . . publications of scholarly interest in the study of English language and literature

down to 1900 which have appeared since the original bibliography was prepared some twenty years ago. . . . As nearly as possible sections have been brought down to the beginning of the year 1955." Arrangement and scope are virtually identical with those of the original set, as, unfortunately, is the limited form of citation—initials rather than forenames, no publishers, no pagination for journal articles, etc. Nor is there either author or subject index; the latter is partially compensated for by keying each page to the page number of the corresponding material in the basic volumes, so that after a fashion the original index can be used.—J.N.W.

Dictionnaire des oeuvres de tous les temps et de tous les pays: littérature, philosophie, musique, sciences [par] Laffont-Bompiani. [2. éd.] Paris, S.E.D.E. [1955] 4 v. il.
Volume des index . . . Paris, S.E.D.E. [1955] 293p. \$100 the set.

This is an abridged, French edition of the *Dizionario letterario Bompiani* (Guide R31) omitting the section on literary movements and on literary characters. The articles are not signed, although some were rewritten. Listing is by the French form of the titles but unfortunately the index of titles in the original languages is not included in this edition.—S.F.W.

Eppelsheimer, Hanns W. *Bibliographie der deutschen Literaturwissenschaft, 1945-1953*. Frankfurt am Main, Klostermann [c1957] 549p.

Designed to fill part of the gap in the bibliographical record of German studies of the last twenty years, this is an excellent, comprehensive bibliography of works published in the western languages during 1945-1953. It lists books, pamphlets, dissertations, articles, and book reviews; indexing some 200 journals and 250 collections. Arrangement is by broad subjects, the first four chapters dealing with German literature in general and the other ten with different literary periods. There is an author and a subject index.—S.F.W.

Lohf, Kenneth A. and Sheehy, Eugene P. *Joseph Conrad at Mid-Century: Editions and Studies, 1895-1955*. Minneapolis, University of Minnesota Press, 1957. 114p. \$5.00.

An enumerative bibliography in two sections: (1) writings by Conrad and (2) works about him. The aim has been to be as comprehensive as possible and in the first section are listed collected works, selected works and editions of individual titles including serializations and translations. The second part lists works about Conrad: books, essays, theses, reviews, and periodical articles in western languages, from 1895 through 1955. Most titles in this section have been checked for accuracy but a few entries from foreign sources could not be verified and are indicated by an asterisk and listed with the source of reference.

Modern Language Association of America. *Annual Bibliography*. New York, 1956- . Annual.

Woodress, James Leslie. *Dissertations in American Literature, 1891-1955*. Durham, N.C., Duke University Press, 1957. 100p. \$2.50.

Two important bibliographies, one representing a change of scope and title, the other a reworking and expansion of earlier, out-dated lists. The *Annual Bibliography* continues the MLA *American Bibliography* (Guide R11), but while the latter was confined to American contributions in the field of modern languages, the 1956 compilation is the first step toward making the publication international in scope. Although necessarily selective, the bibliography now includes entries for "books and articles in English, French, German, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, Scandinavian, and Dutch" from a master list of about 1,000 sources. Arrangement remains substantially the same.

The Woodress compilation lists some 2,500 dissertations written at approximately 100 U.S. and foreign universities. Arrangement is alphabetical by subject in two sections: individual authors, and general topics. Omission of the date in a citation indicates that the work was still in progress.—E.S.

Montgomery, Guy. *Concordance to the Poetical Works of John Dryden*. Assisted by Mary Jackman and Helen S. Agoa. Berkeley and Los Angeles, University of California Press, 1957. 722p. \$12.50.

This concordance, based on the Cambridge edition of the *Poetical Works of John Dryden*, edited by George Rapall Noyes, 1920 (revised and enlarged in 1950), was largely prepared by Prof. Montgomery. After his death it was decided to issue the work using IBM machines, although with this method it was necessary to omit quotations, and only the word, poem symbol, and line number could be included. All poems in the main text have been indexed, but not those in the appendices. All prose passages, including stage directions are omitted. For special words omitted see the Preface. This should be a very useful addition to the collection of concordances.

BIOGRAPHY

Académie royale des sciences, des lettres et des beaux-arts de Belgique. *Biographie nationale. Supplément*. Bruxelles, Étab. Émile Bruylant, 1956. v.1.

The first fascicle of this new supplement covers the letters A-Claessens. In the basic set (*Guide S70*) which began publication in 1860 and was not completed until 1944, the early volumes contained sketches of persons who had died before 1850. This supplement includes articles on persons who have died since that time as well as a few of earlier periods. The sketches vary from a few lines to several pages in length, are signed, and include bibliographies. It is encouraging indeed to have this valuable set continued.

Cattell, Jaques. *Directory of American Scholars, a Biographical Directory*. New York, R. R. Bowker, 1957. 3d ed. 836p. \$20.

An important change is to be noted in connection with this third edition, the present volume being limited to "biographies of those working in Philosophy, History, Liter-

ature, the Languages, and other related disciplines." Certain other fields (economics, sociology, geography, and political science) which were included in earlier editions were transferred to Volume III of the ninth edition of *American Men of Science (Supplement 2N27)*. The *Directory* conforms in style and format to the latter work, and cross references to and from that work were included when requested.—E.S.

Manuel, E. Arsenio. *Dictionary of Philippine Biography*. Quezon City, Filipiniana Publications, 1955. v.1. \$22.50 per vol.

This is the first volume of a proposed multi-volume work planned to include non-living individuals who have contributed significantly to Philippine culture. Volume one contains a complete alphabet of biographies, limited to no particular period, and varying in length from half a page to about thirty pages. A general index lists subjects by occupation. Each biography begins with birth and death dates, "field of achievement" and parents' names, and continues with a chronological account of the subject's life. Succeeding volumes are to follow the same plan, and a cumulated index is to be included in the final volume.

A list of works, whether of art, music or literature, is given for most of the more important figures, and a bibliography of printed sources is appended to each article, usually followed by an acknowledgment of personal interviews, which were extensively used. Many photographs of individuals, manuscripts, music and paintings are included.—E.Br.

Vaccaro, Gennaro, ed. *Panorama degli italiani d'oggi*. Roma, Curcio 1956, 2 vols.

Listing some 25,000 living Italians from all professions, this work follows the usual pattern of a "Who's Who." The sketches, based upon information obtained through questionnaires and from printed sources, vary in length depending upon the availability of data. They usually include, besides concise biographical information, lists of publications, addresses and telephone

numbers. Some entries are duplicated in the *Chi è ?* (Guide S154) but the two works supplement rather than duplicate each other. Revised editions are promised.—S.F.W.

TRAVEL

Pescaroli, Antonio, ed. *I libri di viaggio e le guide della raccolta Luigi Vittorio Fossati Bellani; catalogo descrittivo*. Roma, Edizione di Storia e Letteratura, 1957. 3 vols.

This is the catalog of an important private collection of Italian travel literature comprising over 5,000 books and pamphlets from the earliest times to the present. Although all western languages are represented, the nucleus of the collection consists of works in Italian. With the exception of some 300 rare items on general travel and exploration, all the works deal with Italy, varying from personal narratives to guide books. Listing is chronological under large geographical areas with a separate author index for each section. The bibliographical description is detailed, including excellent notes on collation, bindings, illustrations, dedications, etc.—S.F.W.

HISTORY

Barzun, Jacques and Graff, Henry F. *The Modern Researcher*. N. Y., Harcourt, Brace, 1957. 386p. \$6.

Although much of the text is concerned with research problems in history and allied fields, "this book is for anyone who is or will be engaged in research and report writing, regardless of his field of interest." (Foreword.) It is, indeed, general in subject application, and potentially valuable as well to many librarians, teachers, and editors concerned with the research of others. The authors have skillfully combined a manual of research methods, an essay on the evaluation and interpretation of facts, and a textbook on the writing of acceptable expository English; of particular interest to the librarian are the thorough and practical chapters on literature searching, verification, citations, and quotations, as well as those on word choice and the structure of sentence and paragraph. There are useful tables and dia-

grams included, and a detailed bibliography. Not least among the authors' achievements is a stylistic excellence of their own, all too rarely found in manuals of composition.—J.N.W.

Beers, Henry Putney. *The French in North America; a Bibliographical Guide to French Archives, Reproductions, and Research Missions*. Baton Rouge, Louisiana State University Press, 1957. 413p. \$12.50.

Presents "a history of the activities of American and Canadian institutions, historians, and others connected with the procurement of reproductions in the form of transcripts, photostats, and microfilm from French archives and manuscript collections." Treats public and ecclesiastical records and private manuscripts, tracing the origin of the various missions and describing the reproductions obtained. Emphasis is on material relating to U.S. history, but a chapter on Canadian activities in French archives is included. An extensive bibliography and a detailed index make the volume an effective reference tool.—E.S.

Bibliographie annuelle de l'histoire de France du cinquième siècle à 1939. Année 1955-. Paris, Éditions du Centre national de la recherche scientifique, 1956-. (Comité français des sciences historiques) 1600fr.

This new annual includes both book and periodical materials on the history of France from the barbarian invasions to 1939, the first volume listing 4,890 studies published in France and elsewhere during 1955. Serving as a successor to *Répertoire bibliographique de l'histoire de France* by Caron and Stein (Guide V236), the present compilation follows, with certain modifications, the subject arrangement of that work. There are separate subject and author indexes. Prof. André Aymard has contributed an "Aperçu bibliographique sur les publications récentes concernant la Gaule antique, 1945 à 1955."—E.S.

Bonser, Wilfrid. *An Anglo-Saxon and Celtic Bibliography (450-1087)*. Berk-

eley, University of California Press, 1957. 2v. \$18.50.

Embracing Anglo-Saxon and Celtic history in the widest sense of the term, this impressive compilation lists in classified subject arrangement 11,975 items on "all aspects of the period, as pertaining to the whole of the British Isles, from the coming of the Saxons, c. 450 A.D. till 1087." Entries include articles in periodicals and *Festschriften* to 1953, monographs, and textbooks. Brief editorial notes are sometimes provided, but no attempt is made to evaluate the items. Material dealing with literature and linguistics, as such, is excluded. Although it duplicates numerous listings in such bibliographies as those of Chevalier and Pott-hast, the compiler points out their complementary aspects. The separate index volume contains an author index and a detailed topographical index.—E.S.

Danske historiske forening. *Dansk historisk bibliografi, 1943-1947*, ved Henry Bruun. København, Hagerups, 1956. 594p.

This is the first of a series of bibliographies to be issued by the Danske historiske forening, aiming to furnish a complete record of writings on Danish history. Similar in scope and arrangement to Erichsen and Krarup, *Dansk historisk bibliografi* (Guide V206) it lists over 9,000 books and articles published during 1943-1947. There is another volume in preparation which will cover 1913-1942, thus filling the gap between Erichsen and Krarup and the present work. Future volumes will cover five year periods.—S.F.W.

Fenton, William N. *American Indian and White Relations to 1830*. Chapel Hill, N.C., University of North Carolina Press, 1957. 138p. (Needs and opportunities for study series.)

The major section of this two-part work is a selective bibliography, compiled by L. H. Butterfield, Wilcomb E. Washburn and William N. Fenton, "to serve the needs of graduate students and those directing their studies." Its stated purpose is to bring

together in one list outstanding studies of Indian-white relations, whether in the humanities or the social sciences. An introductory paragraph cites general bibliographic aids which may be useful to the specialist. The section on manuscript sources gives locations of collections throughout the United States and in Canada. Mr. Fenton's introductory essay, based on a paper read before the Institute of Early American History and Culture, provides a brief survey of the field and suggests areas for further study.—E.Br.

Ramos, Roberto. *Bibliografía de la historia de Mexico*. Mexico, D.F. [the author?] 1956. 772p.

A listing of 4,700 items, this bibliography includes monographs, government documents, manuscripts, pamphlets, broadsides, etc. (but not periodical articles), treating the history of Mexico from its discovery up to the period of the twentieth-century Revolution. (For treatment of the latter, see the same author's *Bibliografía de la revolución mexicana*, Guide V378.) Publications through 1955 are included, and citations are generally adequate, with indication of one library location for each item. Unfortunately, the arrangement is a single listing, alphabetical by author or other main entry, with no period division, nor is there any subject index.—J.N.W.

Vallinkoski, Jorma. *Suomen historiallinen bibliografia 1926-1950*. *Finsk historisk bibliografi*. *Bibliographie historique finlandaise*. Helsinki [Forsan kirjapaino oy.] 1955. . v.1. . (Suomen historiallinen seura käsikirjoja. IV: 1- .)

Compiled under the direction of a committee representing various Finnish learned societies, the work will be complete in two volumes, listing approximately 25,000 items in a subject arrangement. It continues the bibliography for the 1901-25 period by Maliniemi and Kivikoski (Guide V219), and follows the plan and precedents established by that compilation. The great bulk of material is again in Finnish. The second volume will include an index.—E.S.

Writings on American History . . . Index, 1902-1940. Washington, D.C., American Historical Association, 1956 [i.e. 1957], 1115p. \$10.

Long awaited by historians and librarians, this cumulative index to the annual volumes (*Guide* V101, V102) will be gratefully received, largely for its obvious value as a time saver. According to the foreword, it "is not merely a consolidated or cumulative [index] . . . it contains references and sub-

ject classifications which will not be found in the separate indexes." Unfortunately, the converse seems to be true as well; there are many subject subdivisions appearing in the annual volumes which have been eliminated in the cumulation, or so curtailed as to render them of little value. This has doubtless been necessitated by the attempt to keep publication costs within reason, as have the very small type size and the cluttered format of the column. In each case the reader suffers.—J.N.W.

Portrait of a Library

Professors under glabrous domes
Are annotating ancient tomes,
While students, thinking them a bother,
Are more concerned with one another.
Sh! Quiet over there!

Librarians with knowing looks
Are hovering over reference books.
They file the things so we can use them
But still contrive some way to lose them.
Sorry, that one's out.

Among the stacks assistants lurk:
They substitute a "hush" for work,
But quickly stop what they aren't doing
Upon the smell of coffee brewing.
Let's take five.

Semester's end will find it packed
With students frantic for a fact:
The documented theme assignment
Is torture's ultimate refinement.
What? Closing already?

Vexations often make us doubt it,
But sore would we be off without it.

Robert C. Wylder in *AAUP Bulletin*
(November, 1957)

Tactics and Terminology in Information Retrieval: a Summary of Recent Work

THESE TENTATIVE remarks on terminology have been stimulated by conversations overheard at meetings¹ of persons interested in the organization and retrieval of information and by the chapter on terminology in a recent book.² It has become clear that when talking to people in the field one should be careful to use the appropriate terms, not so much to facilitate communication as to establish status. Use of the right words in the right way early in a conversation can mean the difference between being one up or one down.³

Aside from the landmark articles by Chadwick⁴ little formal work has been done in this area to date. The outlines of the field are, however, emerging. The writer has had the opportunity of hearing in action, as it were, a number of persons who, though unschooled, show remarkable natural ability. The promise they display may perhaps justify publish-

ing this rough outline of their primitive but ingenious work, which is submitted merely as a basis for future study.

Before discussing individual terms it seems desirable to make the point that one must not only use the right words but must use them in the right way. Certain guiding principles of conduct in their use can be tentatively advanced at this stage with, however, the warning that future work may be expected to alter their meaning and application. The reader is expected to employ these principles judiciously, recognizing that all possible situations cannot be anticipated in advance of their actually occurring. They are merely generalizations drawn from the, as yet, pitifully small literature and the few opportunities for observation which have come to the writer's attention. As the number of observed and recorded situations grows we must expect to amend these generalizations to conform with the facts. It is hoped that in this way a truly scientific body of doctrine can be assembled and perfected.

Thus understood these generalizations may be useful. We begin with the most basic of all, the Competitive Principle, more commonly called Chadwick's Law.⁵ It is difficult to overstate the importance the importance of this discovery, which must be considered one of the great theoretical advances of the age. Before Chad-

¹ The most recent of these was the Symposium on Systems for Information Retrieval held in Cleveland on April 15-17, 1957, under the auspices of the Council of Documentation Research and a number of cooperating organizations.

² James D. Mack and Robert S. Taylor, "A System of Documentation Terminology," in J. H. Shera, Allen Kent and J. W. Perry, eds., *Documentation in Action* (New York: Interscience Press, 1956), p. 15.

³ A colleague has suggested that the work of a British chap with some such name as Podder or Pother or Putter, on cheating at games, is relevant to the subject of this article. Perhaps. On the surface the suggestion seems bizarre. The writer has found no references to Podder (Pother? Putter?) in the information retrieval literature.

⁴ A. John Chadwick, "The Competitive Principle, Occasional Papers of the Bombay Bicycle Club, vol. 51 (4th series), no. 17 (1954); "Lying in Wait," in *Berichte und Schriften zum 60. Geburtstag, R. S. Nahtanagar*, p. 425 (Leipzig, 1955).

⁵ First revealed to the world in Chadwick's famous paper, "The Competitive Principle," *op. cit. supra*. The reader may already be familiar with the reaction of the audience, when Chadwick read it to them in the Main Hall of the Club's headquarters. Some stalked out in anger, others tried to shout him down, but the wise few listened and, at the end, stood in respect.

Mr. Merryman is Associate Professor and Librarian, School of Law, Stanford University.

wick's work, it is fair to say, all was chaos. Simply stated, in non-mathematical form,⁶ it means this: in any conversation in the information retrieval field one must regard the person to whom one speaks as an adversary and the conversation as a contest in which, inevitably, one will gain prestige at the expense of the other. (This formulation refers only to the two-party situation. The beginner should avoid more complex conversations until he has a sure grasp of the fundamentals. Many a talented novice has been spoiled trying to move along too fast. Obviously the greater the number of adversaries the greater the odds against the individual—and the larger the number of witnesses.)⁷

Failure to apply Chadwick's law is a common error of the most drastic sort. An obvious example is the tendency among beginners to ask questions which indicate ignorance. Thus Chadwick tells⁸ of an occasion on which he let drop the relatively common term "superimposed random coding" in the first sentence of a conversation with a person of unknown ability. Imagine Chadwick's reaction when, as he put it, "Do you know what the fellow did, Merryman? He asked me what 'superimposed random coding' meant." Chadwick naturally turned on his heel in contempt and walked off without answering, not, as some spectators thought, because of the poor chap's ignorance, but because his ready display of that ignorance showed him to be an inexperienced and unworthy adversary. He had failed to apply this elementary principle and had sought

information, rather than tactical advantage. (The reader is warned that this example does not prove that questions should never be asked. There are a number of situations in which carefully devised questions have tactical value. See especially Chadwick's paper on "Lying in Wait.")⁹

Perhaps Chadwick's Law, lying as it does at the root of the thing, can support one more example. This is the case of the invitation to cooperate. As Chadwick records it,¹⁰ A and B have begun a conversation and appear to be evenly matched. Neither has gained any appreciable advantage when A pauses in the middle of a sentence, obviously groping for the appropriate term. The possibilities are two: either he really is searching for the term or he is not. In the former case if B supplies the term, say "interfix," he has (1) helped his opponent and (2) laid himself open to a *riposte*. If A is a conversationalist of any ability he will instinctively decline "interfix" with scorn and substitute "conceptual linkage" which, he will imply, is the only possibly appropriate term in the context. The consequences to B would be even more drastic if A's groping for the term were feigned (as would normally be the case), since he then would be lying in wait and could be expected to have a carefully prepared *riposte* ready should B be so foolish as to cooperate. Thus the corollary "never cooperate" is an appropriate extension of Chadwick's Law. Pseudo-cooperation, or merely appearing to cooperate, however, is quite another matter, especially when there are spectators. Thus B can create the impression that he is quite a good fellow and at the same time score well by offering to lend A a recent article (or an advance copy of a book not yet on the stalls) that perhaps A has not seen and which A might

⁶ The mathematical derivation of Chadwick's Law is quite complex and will not be repeated here. The qualified reader will find an adequate discussion in Chadwick's articles, *op. cit. supra*, n. 4.

⁷ The problem of quantifying the effect of non-participants (spectators) on the flow of prestige remains to be solved, as does the infinitely more complex problem of quantifying the interactions of non-isolated groups operating simultaneously (the well-known foyer-phenomenon). Perhaps, as Chadwick suggests, the solution may lie in the use of three-dimensional matrices.

⁸ "The Competitive Principle," *op. cit. supra*, n. 4, p. 22.

⁹ *Op. cit. supra*, n. 4.

¹⁰ "The Competitive Principle," *op. cit. supra*, n. 4, p. 47.

find helpful as an elementary introduction to recent work in the field.

A second fundamental contribution comes to us from the work of Forsch. Forsch has not done any research in the information retrieval field, but his investigations of the use of language by the behavioral scientists are now recognized as classics.¹¹ As the reader will recall, Forsch found and described three personality types, each with its own characteristic habits of language utilization and affectation. These are the *ectolinguistic* (adapts jargon from other fields, usually the pure sciences; favors polysyllabic constructions), the *endolinguistic* (invents jargon specially for the field and works it hard; frequently earnest to the point of being intense), and the *mesolinguistic* (impatient with jargon and wishes that people would use plain words and say precisely what they mean). For the sake of brevity we will adopt Forsch's short titles for these classes: *Ectol*, *Endol* and *Mesol*.

The writer's own investigations tend to confirm his earlier hypothesis that these types exist in the information retrieval field in almost as clearly defined form as in the behavioral sciences. This discovery has important consequences in the development of terminology strategy, since it enables one to classify one's adversary early in the conversation. It then becomes possible to adopt the appropriate tactic with confidence. Clearly, if the adversary has revealed himself as, say, an *Ectol*, it becomes much simpler to choose among the available courses of action. Consequently the second basic principle of conduct in the use of information retrieval terminology can be very simply stated in this way: Know Your Adversary. Get him to speak up so as to help you classify him; draw him out until he commits himself; make him talk

first and the conversation is half won.

A few examples may illustrate this principle in such a way as to show its utility. The writer has been extremely fortunate in having the opportunity of working with Chadwick in the field and has recorded a number of actual conversations which show the master's technique.¹² Only the relevant parts of these conversations are reproduced here.

Example 1.

Adversary. . . . You might be interested in our problem. We have 100,000,000 bits of information in a high entropy state. At present we are trying to get an O.R. team together to structure a system for us. We think a coordinate system, with suitable parameters, might be worth trying on a pilot plant basis but we are worried about the noise problem.

Chadwick (who always enjoys meeting an *Ectol*, particularly one as far gone as this). Sounds to me like a job any decent librarian could handle. What precisely do you expect these operations research chaps to do?

Example 2.

Adversary. . . . As a documentalist you must have followed the dispute between Perry's semantic factoring school and Taube's Uniterm descriptors system with some interest. Which do you think holds the greater promise for solution of the problems of information organization, storage, and retrieval?

Chadwick (who immediately recognizes his man as an *Endol*). Neither. The work of the Bureau of Standards people in using analog computers to search steroids, relying on some simple notions from topology, is the only significant advance in documentation to date. Possibly the Minicard, Filmorex, and Rapid

¹¹ Pablo Forsch, *The Scientific Study of Language Behavior Among the Behavioral Scientists: A Report and an Analysis* (Buenos Aires, 1952).

¹² The work was carried on under a grant from the Jas. Joyce Foundation for Research in Linguistic Behavior. A full report will be published in 1958 by the Foundation. All responsibility for the conclusions expressed in this article and the forthcoming book is of course taken by Chadwick and the writer.

Selector experiments may, in time, reduce manipulation and storage problems. But as to the theory of the thing look to the Patent Office and Bureau of Standards groups, not to these gadgets.

Example 5.

Adversary. . . . All this rot one hears about documentation and information retrieval and all that. A lot of jargon. Bunch of computer-happy adolescents. Using words to hide a dearth of ideas. Etc.

Chadwick (smiling inwardly at the prospect of dealing with a genuine *Mesol*). I suppose it's true that one who is unfamiliar with the field occasionally does bog down in the terminology.

The reader will agree that in each case Chadwick has scored well. What may not be so obvious is the fact that each of these corking good shots is an example not only of virtuosity but of careful analysis and cool, deliberate planning. Here are classic illustrations of the three types identified by Forsch, together with the three major categories of manoeuvre properly executed.¹³ The reader may profit from some explanation of these manoeuvres in the context of the examples given.

In example 1, Chadwick employed the opposition manoeuvre. That is to say, after identifying his opponent as an *Ectol* he adopted the characteristics of one of the other two language types—in this case the *Mesol*—as a basis for retaliation. One can almost feel the physical impact of his reply. In example 2 he doubled, by which it is meant that he adopted the same game as his adversary but went him one better. (The writer has discussed the matter with Chadwick, who admits that the risk of a redouble exists in this manoeuvre. As he points out, however, *Endols* are normally much too earnest and sincere to pose much of

a threat. To guard against the unusual it is wise to save some ammunition to re-redouble with, as he had done in this case. He was prepared, should the need arise, to move to a discussion of Kirsch's work on a general mathematical theory of information storage and retrieval. Sound man, Chadwick). In example 3, in which Chadwick shows excellent form, the reader will recognize the elegant simplicity of the flanking manoeuvre, which is particularly effective against *Mesols*. Even though he cannot witness the adversaries in action or hear their inflections the reader can well imagine the impressive power Chadwick brought to bear in this flanker. Extraordinarily good show.

These few remarks on the use of terms should be sufficient to convince the reader of the importance of knowing the terminology itself. The best strategies depend, in the last analysis, on a careful choice of the terms to be used. Here again Chadwick's Law operates. The important thing is not the *meaning* of the term. Indeed, nothing could be less relevant. What one needs to keep a firm grasp on is the *use* of the term, its prestige value and the like. Obviously the meaning depends on who is using the term and for what purpose. It is for this reason that the writer feels it necessary to criticize the game try made in a recent publication.¹⁴ The authors, lacking a clear understanding of Chadwick's Law, have botched the whole thing. While driven, perhaps by instinct, to some fairly sound tactical use of terms, they have diluted the effort by trying to convey information. In doing so they have fallen between stools. Their piece fails strategically and it cannot honestly be said to carry much meaning.

An example might make the point clearer. The authors include the following in their table of documentation terminology:

¹³ For a fuller discussion of these manoeuvres see Chadwick's paper, "Lying in Wait," *op. cit. supra*, n. 4, p. 481, *et seq.*

¹⁴ Mack and Taylor, *op. cit. supra*, n. 2.

Index. A systematically arranged list of the names of subjects occurring in a document or group of documents, with an indication of the places in which they occur. One of the stages in the analysis of information. In the sense that it attempts to evaluate the contents, scope or importance of a given publication, an *Annotated Index* approaches an *Abstract*. On the other hand, a *Bibliographical Index* makes no such attempt, but is confined to furnishing verification and tracing data. A *Subject Index* reveals the relationships between subjects by analyzing the given field of knowledge into elementary terms, ordering them systematically, and synthesizing subjects by combinations of these terms.¹⁵

This paragraph shows some promise. "Analysis of information" is good, as are "Verification and tracing data" and "synthesizing subjects." But the rest of it is sheer waste which only weakens the tactical value of the useful part. The following is a clearer and much more useful treatment of the same term:

Index. Origin librarianship, book publishing, etc. Prestige value negative. Occasionally used by Mesols, but otherwise tactical value nil. Alternatives: *coding dictionary*; *analysis of information*; *descriptor schedule*; etc.

The superior value of this kind of information is obvious. It gets to the point, rather than puttering around with irrelevancies. One more example may drive the matter home. Mack and Taylor include the following in their tabulation:

Parameter—Computers. In a subroutine, a quantity which may be given different values when the subroutine is used in different parts of one main routine, but which usually remains unchanged throughout any such use. To use a subroutine successfully in many different programs requires that the subroutine be adaptable by changing its parameters.¹⁶

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 21.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 23-24.

This is very weak. "Computers" is a useful term, but it is merely thrown in here, with no pretense of an attempt to use it tactically. "Subroutine" is only fair, but it might carry slightly more punch than the extremely colorless "program." The total effect is one of insipidity. Contrast the following suggested treatment:

Parameter. Ectol term. Origin mathematics. Prestige value large and positive. Couple with *Computers*, *systems*, etc., for maximum effect. Effectively used in questions; e.g. What are the *parameters* of your *system*?

These examples should make it entirely clear that Chadwick's Law operates in the choice of terms as well as in their use. It is hoped that in the future those who compile annotated lists of terms will keep it more clearly in mind, thus avoiding the mistakes of Mack and Taylor.

In conclusion the writer wishes to remind his readers that much work remains to be done. Chadwick and Forsch were pioneers. They have broken the ground, so to speak. What confronts those of us who follow is the less noble but still rewarding task of working out in detail the application of their discoveries to the multitude of specific problems in the field. There is room for originality here, for inspired creative work, but we also need the work of the dedicated plodder with the sound but prosaic mind. As in the past, science can and will build for the future on the efforts of many such men as they do their parts in applying the theories of the giants.

What has been presented here is merely an outline of the major advances to date. If a few readers are stimulated to apply themselves to the many remaining problems crying out for solution the writer will feel he has been more than adequately repaid for his small effort.

News from the Field

ACQUISITIONS, GIFTS, COLLECTIONS

BAKER UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, Baldwin, Kan., has received \$2,500 from an anonymous Kansas City businessman and \$4,000 from the Board of Education of the Methodist Church to build its reference collection.

THE UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO LIBRARIES have been given an exact facsimile of the forty-two-line Gutenberg Bible published by Insel-Verlag, Leipzig, in 1913-14. The donor is Dr. Charles W. Bullock, a retired chemist who earned four degrees at the university.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LIBRARY, Berkeley, has been enriched by an extensive collection of music, rare books, and manuscripts from the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries. Formerly owned by Dr. Aldo Olschki of Florence, Italy, the collection is especially valuable for its items on music theory, musicology, and its early scores. The Olschki collection will be housed with the music library when it moves to May T. Morrison Hall, the new music building soon to be completed.

THE UCLA LIBRARY and JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY LIBRARY have acquired by joint acquisition the private library of Dr. Lis Jacobsen. The collection covers early Scandinavian and Icelandic cultures and includes works in the fields of early Scandinavian law, religion, folksongs, and verse.

TWENTY-ONE AUTOGRAPH LETTERS signed by John Henry Newman and two by his brother, Francis, have been added to the Cardinal Newman collection in Dinand Library, Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass. The Rev. J. Richard Quinn donated six of the cardinal's letters and those of his brother. The remainder were included in the rich Newman collection presented by the Rev. George J. Donahue of Norwich, Conn. This group of materials included twenty-one first editions, among them *The Dream of Gerontius* (1866).

Dinand Library has received some fifteen hundred books and the papers of the late Foster Stearns, a former librarian of the college. Included are 304 letters of his father,

Frank, who was a friend of Calvin Coolidge. Seventy-six Stearns-Coolidge letters contribute to the value of this correspondence.

EASTERN MONTANA COLLEGE OF EDUCATION has acquired the Dudley White collection of western historical material. The two thousand books, photographs, and maps were amassed by Mr. White for the study of Montana history.

JOSEPH RUBEINSTEIN, head of the Department of Special Collections of the University of Kansas Library, has recently returned from a buying trip in Europe. His purchases there were largely in the field of the continental Renaissance.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN has received a grant of \$5000 from the Council on Library Resources Inc., for a National Conference on the Undergraduate and the Lifetime Reading Habit to take place in Ann Arbor on February 21-22, 1958. The conference will include discussion of the role of the college and university library.

PLAYWRIGHT MAXWELL ANDERSON has presented a collection of original manuscripts to the University of North Dakota Library. Written in ink in ordinary ledgers, the scripts reveal poet-dramatist's working technique. It is expected that additional manuscripts and papers will be added from time to time by Anderson who is a 1911 graduate of the university.

THE FREE LIBRARY OF PHILADELPHIA has acquired a Bible inscribed by William Penn in 1705 for presentation to his son, John. The book had been in the possession of the family of the late Judge John M. Patterson who bought it in 1916.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY has been given 5,000 volumes by Robert J. and Richard P. Kern, publishers of the *Belleville News-Democrat*. The collection is from the library of the late Fred J. Kern, and includes work on early twentieth-century politics, economics, and history.

UNDER A NEW NAME, the Tamiment Institute Library of New York City continues to offer unique opportunities to study materials

in the history of American labor and radical movements. The collection includes the Meyer London Memorial Library, the Eugene V. Debs collection, and American Labor Archives.

ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT COLLECTIONS of Greek manuscripts, sixty-one volumes comprising some one hundred works, many not previously available, has been donated to the Yale University Library. The donor is the Jacob Ziskind Charitable Trust, Boston, founded in 1950 by the bequest of a prominent Fall River textile industrialist. The bulk of the collection comes from the famous library of Sir Thomas Phillipps, nineteenth-century bibliophile. Oldest of the manuscripts is a psalter written about 900 A.D. The most recent, a manual of sign language, dates from the end of the seventeenth century. The collection is especially rich in secular texts. According to available records, more than thirty of this group are not in any other North American collection. They include works in literature, law, music, medicine, philosophy, grammar, and military sciences.

Yale University Library has been given the manuscript, together with American and Canadian publication rights, of Eugene O'Neill's *A Touch of the Poet*. Royalties from the publication of the play will be used for maintenance of the O'Neill collection at Yale, and for the purchase of books on drama.

The Yale Library has also received a \$20,000 gift from Adrian Van Sinderen for the establishment of two annual prizes of \$500 and \$300 for the best undergraduate book collections. The prize money will be divided equally between the student and his college library. The prizes are to be awarded not on the basis of rarity or monetary value, but on the student's knowledge of the field and the creativity revealed in forming the collection.

A SERIES OF MID-SEVENTEENTH CENTURY ENGLISH POEMS, lost nearly three hundred years, has been discovered at Yale University. The work of Thomas Stanley (1625-1678), the poems describe his intimate relationships with other Cavalier poets during the dark days of Oliver Cromwell. The series bears the general title of "A Register of Friends"

and totals 366 lines. The title is listed in a catalog published in 1697 but no copy of the poems had ever been found so it was presumed lost. The manuscript containing the poems was discovered by James Osborn in a London bookshop last March. While cataloging the volume, he was able to demonstrate the identity of the work.

BUILDINGS

THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK has opened its \$3,500,000 library named after the late Morris Raphael Cohen, a faculty member for thirty-six years. A four-story, glass-enclosed structure, the library has a capacity of 600,000 volumes and can accommodate 1,600 readers. When in full operation, the library will contain the present collection of 450,000 volumes, including 35,000 that have been stored for many years.

A NEW BUILDING FOR MUSIC AND DRAMATIC ARTS has been occupied by the University of Kansas. Included among its units is a music library complete with listening rooms.

GROUND HAS BEEN BROKEN for the new Rocky Mountain College Library. Planned by Orr Pickering and associates, Billings, Montana, the single-story functional building will cost an estimated \$250,000. In addition to the customary units, it will contain an audio-visual room and facilities for conferences.

TABOR COLLEGE, Hillsboro, Kan., dedicated its new library last fall. The building provides one of the better library installations of its kind in the state.

PUBLICATIONS

THE SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT of the Hampshire Inter-Library Center, South Hadley, Mass., reviews the activities of this successful cooperative enterprise for the year ending August 31, 1957. Special note is made of Keyes D. Metcalf's survey *The Hampshire Inter-Library Center; a Survey of Its Background and Problems with Recommendations for Its Future*. Copies of this study are being distributed by HILC.

THE AMERICAN THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION is proceeding with plans to revive the *Index to Religious Periodical Literature* on a current basis beginning with 1957. Ap-

proximately fifty periodicals (chiefly in English) will be indexed. An annual volume with a three-year cumulation is being planned. Assisted by a grant from the Sealantic Foundation, the project is being edited by Dr. Lucy W. Markeley at Seabury-Western Theological Seminary, Evanston, Ill. Further information may be obtained from Dr. Markeley.

THE 1956-57 ANNUAL REPORT of Kress Library of Business and Economics, Harvard University is brief but it affords a revealing view of the management of this important special collection.

THE NOVEMBER, 1957 ISSUE of *Junior College Journal* contains "A Survey of the Literature on the Junior College Library" by Sister Carlos Maria Miller, R.S.M., librarian of Mount Aloysius Junior College, Cresson, Pa.

A "FACT SHEET" titled *Leads* is being issued by the ALA International Relations Round Table. Volume 1, number 1 (October 1957) indicates that its aim is to keep readers "aware of activity in the international library field." Edited by Helen E. Wessells, the publication is expected to be issued at least four times a year.

HELLMUT LEHMANN-HAUPT is the author of *The Life of the Book* (London and New York: Abelard-Schuman, 1957, 240p., illus., \$3.50). Especially for those unfamiliar with the terminology of book-making, he has described in readable style how books are written, published, printed, designed, sold, read, and collected. Numerous illustrations enliven this consideration of both the historical backgrounds and current problems of the book industry.

A WORK OF IMPORTANCE to Renaissance researchers and historians is *The Lumley Library; the Catalogue of 1609*, edited by Francis R. Johnson (Stanford) and Sears Jayne (Virginia) and published by the British Museum. The book presents a significant picture of the tastes and intellectual interests of a cultivated seventeenth-century Englishman.

COLLEGE AND RESEARCH LIBRARIANS will be interested in the October, 1957, issue of *Library Trends*, issued by the University of Illinois Library School. This issue, entitled "Research in Librarianship," was edited by

the Committee on Research of the Association of American Library Schools. The papers discuss past research and suggest areas for future investigation.

THE UNIQUE FILE of the *Panama Star and Herald*, oldest English-language newspaper on the West Coast, is being microfilmed by the firm of N. A. Kovach (4801-09 Second Ave., Los Angeles 43). The files of this periodical, published continuously since 1849, are an untapped mine of source material on the mass migration during the Gold Rush. The years from 1850 to 1870 should be available this month.

TECHNICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATES will publish *Technical Contents*. It is to be a monthly compilation of the tables of contents of approximately 100 journals in the fields of mathematics, chemistry, physics, engineering, and electronics. W. Roy Holleman is president of the organization which has its office at 11261 Venice Boulevard, Los Angeles 34.

The Alma College Library: A Survey has been published by ALA. It is a report of a study conducted on the Alma campus last fall by Richard B. Harwell and Robert L. Talmadge. A few copies of the survey are available for purchase through the ACRL office at \$2.00 each.

The reference section of the PACIFIC NORTHWEST LIBRARY ASSOCIATION has published *Who's Who Among Pacific Northwest Authors*.

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES FIELD STAFF has announced a new subscription policy for its series of publications. AUFS now provides subscribing institutions with up to five copies of all reports as they are published for an annual fee of \$100. This plan is in addition to the existing arrangement whereby colleges and universities can purchase up to thirty-five copies of all reports for \$500 per year.

AUFS reports on contemporary foreign affairs are prepared by its staff, each of whom is selected for his knowledge of a particular area. Between visits to the eleven sponsoring universities and colleges, each AUFS writer makes regular, extended stays in his foreign area. The reports provide teaching and research material and are a source of up-to-date information for students of foreign affairs.

THE GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION has announced the publication of *Public Papers of the Presidents of the United States*. The first of these annual volumes, compiled by the National Archives and Records Service, will cover 1957. Volumes covering previous years are being considered.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT has established the Japan Information Center of Science and Technology. The organization is supported by government and private funds. It will serve as a center for organization and dissemination of domestic and foreign material and will abstract and index periodical literature on science and technology. Toshisada Bekku is president, and S. Yoshioka is director of the new institution.

AT LEAST FOURTEEN SETS of the first supplement of the *Library of Congress Catalog of Printed Cards* were furnished without volume 39 (U.S. Congress. House—U.S. Steel). Charles W. David, director of Longwood Library, Kennett Square, Pa., is collecting subscriptions for this volume. If enough subscribers respond, the volume can be reprinted by J. W. Edwards at approximately \$20 a volume. Interested librarians should write to Dr. David.

A SEMINAR ON DOCUMENTATION under the joint sponsorship of the Canadian Library Association and McGill University Library School will be held January 20-21, 1958. Dr. Ralph R. Shaw, professor, Graduate School of Library Service, Rutgers University, will be the seminar director. Further information may be obtained from Miss Yvonne Northwood, Canadian Library Association, 46 Elgin Street, Ottawa, Ontario.

THE TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL BOOK SALE of the Summit (N.J.) College Club offered 25,000 volumes donated by local residents at prices ranging from 10 cents to \$2.00. Since the project was initiated, \$52,000 has been realized by this organization affiliated with the American Association of University Women. The money is used for the club's scholarship fund. Libraries with vast reserves of unwanted gifts may find it desirable to work with similar local groups.

A PILOT PROJECT in closed-circuit television applied to a library system is well under way

at the University of Virginia. Financed by a grant of \$41,500 from the Council on Library Resources, this experiment is designed to determine the usefulness of such installations to permit decentralized consultation of centralized resources. Essentially the plan is simple: anyone in a branch library on campus can telephone the main library over a special line and ask to see a particular book; a clerk places the book under a TV camera and attaches a remote-control page turner. In practice some technical difficulties have been noted. To focus the study more sharply, Richard Logsdon (Columbia), Herman Fussler (Chicago) and Scott Adams (National Institutes of Health), representing an advisory committee of CLR, have suggested that particular attention be given to searches involving serial publication catalogs.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO GRADUATE LIBRARY SCHOOL will hold its twenty-third annual conference on July 7-9, 1958. Its title is "Iron Curtains and Scholarship: The Exchange of Knowledge in a Divided World." "The conference will be concerned with such current and urgent problems as those of the barriers to cultural exchange on both sides of the iron curtain; the structure, volume, and range of publishing on the other side of the iron curtain; American library holdings of iron curtain publications; the range and value of the literature of the Communist bloc in the sciences, the social sciences and the humanities; and the reciprocal effects of a freer exchange of knowledge."

THE MEDICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION will hold its fifty-seventh annual meeting in Rochester, Minnesota, on June 2-6, 1958. The theme of the meeting will be "Advances in Medical Library Practice." Thomas E. Keys, librarian of the Mayo Clinic is convention chairman.

A pre-convention activity is being planned for Saturday, May 31. A series of refresher courses embracing many fields of medical library work will be given. Classes will be made up from the following subjects: administration, acquisitions, classification, cataloging, non-book materials, photoduplication, public relations, reference work, rare books, history of medicine, bibliographic services, periodicals, binding, library architecture, equipment, and medical terminology.

Personnel

The resignation of RALPH T. ESTERQUEST as director of the Midwest Inter-Library Center leaves the Board of Directors of the Center with a considerable task in the search for a successor.

In his position at the Center, Ralph Esterquest wore a number of hats. As an executive secretary, he sat with the Board of Directors (composed of librarians and other university administrators) and with the Advisory Board (composed exclusively of librarians). A look at the stacks of the Center would convince any librarian that Ralph was also a manager of a warehouse, storing books, newspapers, pamphlets, advertising specimens, microcopies, sound records, time-tables, drawings, and maps in a manner little reminiscent of a library. He also wore the hat of a diplomat, traveling far and wide, and writing at length to further this new manner of cooperation. At times, he was also a salesman, selling to foundations the ideas which his Advisory Board and he were dreaming.

To mention only these aspects of his work is to indicate the qualities required: patience, tact, the ability to speak well in public and in private, the ability to make friends, and, of course, intelligence. Which of these qualities he possesses to the highest degree I do not know, so well did he perform his many tasks.

Ralph has been appointed to the position of librarian to the Harvard Medical School, the School of Public Health, and the School of Dental Medicine. He comes to that position with a wealth of library experience gained at Northwestern, Illinois, the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, ALA headquarters, the Pacific Northwest Bibliographical Center, the University of Denver, and the Midwest Center.



RALPH ESTERQUEST

At Harvard I believe they still say with regard to administrative units that each tub must stand on its own bottom. If it is the intention of Harvard to enlarge and strengthen the tub for medical library facilities, the right man has been chosen. That his new position represents a grand opportunity for Ralph can be taken for granted; only a grand opportunity would have taken him from the cooperative library field to which he is so devoted.—*Louis Kaplan*.

J. ELIAS JONES became director of libraries at Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa, on October 1, 1957. Mr. Jones was born on October 18, 1916, and he graduated from Western Reserve University in 1941 with an A.B. degree in chemistry. The following year he received a B.S. in L.S. degree from Western Reserve. After three years of service with the U.S. Army in World War II, he returned to assume a professional position in the Cleveland Public Library in 1945. From 1945 to 1947 he was research librarian of the Ferro Corporation. In 1949 he became assistant head of Science and Technology at the Cleveland Public, and from 1952 until 1957 he served as chief of the Catalog Division. He taught at the Rutgers University Graduate School of Library Service in 1956 and at the University of Denver Library School in 1957. In 1951 he earned an A.M. degree in modern languages from Western Reserve, and he is presently working on his doctoral dissertation there. His professional activities have been numerous and varied. He has served as a member of the ALA Council (1956-date), president of the Library Club of Cleveland and Vicinity (1956-57), chairman of the Northern Ohio Catalogers Regional Group (1954-55), and chairman of the Committee on Classification of the DCC (now Resources and Technical Services Division, 1954-date). In 1949-50 he was managing editor of the *Enamelist Magazine*, and he has contributed articles on various phases of porcelain enameling technology to ceramic journals.—*L.S.T.*

The recently completed study of higher educational needs for Florida as conducted

for the Board of Control for Florida Institutions of Higher Learning included among its recommendations a system of two-year community colleges and two additional universities—one for the lower east coast and the other for the Tampa Bay area on the west coast. The Legislature has voted funds for establishing six new community colleges and the west coast university, the name of which has not been decided, to be located in the suburbs of Tampa.

ELLIOTT HARDAWAY, who has been named director of libraries for the new university, was President John S. Allen's first appointment. The library, which is to be located centrally and is to dominate the campus geographically and ideologically, is one of the three buildings for which \$8,602,000 has been earmarked. Mr. Hardaway will have the task of planning the building, selecting the staff, and assembling the book collection for a possible enrollment of 10,000 by 1970. He is ideally suited for these tasks. Through serving as assistant director of libraries for the University of Florida since 1955, he is acquainted with the state, and from its inception he has participated in the thinking and planning for the new university. Prior to 1955, Mr. Hardaway served as associate director of libraries, Louisiana State University; assistant chief, Information Centers Branch, Tokyo, Japan; librarian, North Dakota Agricultural College; and on the staffs of the Library of Congress, East Carolina Teachers College, and the University of Illinois.

A native of Nashville, Tennessee, Mr. Hardaway received the B.A. (Latin) and M.A. (Mathematics) degrees from Vanderbilt and the B.S. in L.S. and M.S. in L.S. from the University of Illinois.

His keen idealistic interest in the place of the library in higher education, his original thinking, and his resilient disposition will enable him to succeed in the tasks which few of us are called upon to accomplish simultaneously.—*Stanley L. West.*

JOHNNIE GIVENS succeeded LUCY HOWARD, retired, as librarian of Austin Peay State College on January 1, 1958. Miss Givens had been assistant librarian since 1946. She obtained her B.S. degree from the University of Tennessee, her B.S. in L.S. from Peabody Library School in 1949, and is a candidate for the M.A. from the Graduate Library School of the University of Chicago in 1958.

Those of us who have been associated with her in state and regional professional activities are greatly pleased with the College's decision. Miss Givens is one of the most personable, energetic, imaginative, attractive, and professional-minded young librarians in the field today. The administration of Austin Peay is delighted with its own choice, and there is every likelihood that the very considerable potential Miss Givens possesses will be encouraged in its application at this college.—*William H. Jesse.*

ROBERTA RYAN has been appointed librarian of South Georgia College, a member of the University System of Georgia, January 1, 1958. Mrs. Ryan was graduated from the Library School, George Peabody College for Teachers, and has done graduate study at the University of Chicago Library School. She has held college appointments at Hardin Junior College, the College of William and Mary, Shorter College, and Georgia State College for Women. She comes to South Georgia from the directorship of the Colquitt-Thomas Regional Library, Moultrie, Georgia.

The appointment of Mrs. Ryan follows the resignation of KATHARINE S. DIEHL who assumed headship of the Department of Library Services, College of Education, University of Tennessee, January 1, 1958.

EVERETT T. MOORE, head of the reference department at the UCLA Library represented ACRL and ALA at the inauguration of John Lowell Davis as president of Chapman College, Orange, California, on December 6, 1957.

Appointments

ULF A. ABEL of the Kungliga Biblioteket, Stockholm, is serving on a year's appoint-

ment as exchange and gift librarian in the University of Kansas Library.

BURTON W. ADKINSON has been appointed director of the Office of Scientific Information at the National Science Foundation.

RICHARD G. ARMS, formerly in charge of public relations for the General Electric Company in Cincinnati, is now director of the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio, which is located in the University of Cincinnati Library.

RUTH BAUNER is librarian of the Instructional Materials Center at Southern Illinois University.

MARGARET BENNETT became cataloger in the Mercer University Library, Macon, Georgia, in September, 1957.

ELSIE BERGLAND is now forestry-veterinary medicine librarian at the Colorado State University Library, Fort Collins, Colorado.

JOHN A. BRASWELL, JR. has been order librarian, University Library, American University of Beirut, Lebanon since July 1, 1957.

PHILIP C. BROOKS, formerly head of the Federal Record Center in San Francisco, is librarian of the Harry S. Truman Library, Independence, Missouri.

STITH MALONE CAIN, formerly librarian of Illinois Wesleyan University, Bloomington, is librarian of Wisconsin State College, Whitehead.

GEORGE H. CALDWELL, formerly assistant head of the European Exchange Section of the Library of Congress, became documents librarian at the University of Kansas on July 15, 1957.

MARY CARTER is assistant to the librarian, Agnes Scott College, Decatur, Georgia.

ALICE CHARLTON, who recently retired as chief catalog librarian, Stanford University Libraries, has been appointed chief catalog librarian emeritus by the Stanford board of trustees.

JOHN L. CURRY, formerly librarian at Roosevelt High School, West Palm Beach, Florida, is general reading room librarian at Atlanta University.

MARY L. DAVIE, formerly circulation librarian of Knoxville College, Knoxville, Tennessee, is acquisitions librarian in charge of serials at Atlanta University.

AGNES M. DAVIS has been promoted to head of the Physical Sciences Reading Room, Virginia Polytechnic Institute Library, Blacksburg, Virginia.

JOHN DEGARA has been appointed librarian of the agriculture library at Ohio State University.

ANNA LAURA DODSON is now librarian of the Division of Librarianship, Emory University.

EDNA DWYER is circulation librarian, Idaho State College, Pocatello.

H. DONALD FERRIS, formerly librarian of the Martin Branch of the University of Tennessee, is librarian of the Institute of Agriculture of the University of Minnesota.

THOMAS FRAZIER, formerly acting director of the Martin University Library is in the catalog department of Michigan State University of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts, East Lansing.

RALPH E. FRITZ is now acquisitions librarian at the Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia.

WILLIAM A. GILLIARD, formerly chairman of the Department of Library Science, St. John's University, Brooklyn, is director of libraries.

JOHN L. HAFENRICHTER is head of reference, Eastern Michigan University Library, Ypsilanti.

ANNE HART, circulation librarian at Bates College, Lewiston, Maine, since 1955, is now assistant librarian.

MICHAEL G. HITCHINGS, acting assistant librarian of the Alexander Turnbull Library in Wellington, New Zealand, holds the Commonwealth Research Librarianship for 1957-58 at the Lehigh University Library, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

The Ashland (Kentucky) Junior College Library is the Ashland Center Library of the University of Kentucky Library. JESSIE HOPWOOD HUGHES is the librarian.

ALVINA DES JARDINS is now assistant catalog librarian at the Colorado State University Library, Fort Collins, Colorado.

ARDIS JENSEN, formerly a member of the reference staff of the James Jerome Hill Reference Library, Minneapolis, Minnesota, is now catalog librarian.

ALBERT M. JOHNSON, formerly chief librarian of the U.S. Veteran's Administration Medical Teaching Group Hospital, Memphis, Tennessee, is head librarian of Southwestern at Memphis.

RUTH CRAWFORD JONES is periodical librarian at the University of Pittsburgh Library.

JAMES R. KING, C.M., is chairman of the Department of Library Science, St. John's University, Brooklyn.

JAMES KINGSLEY, formerly chief acquisitions librarian of the University of Minnesota, is chief bibliographer.

JOHN A. KNIGHT is now education librarian at the Brooklyn College Library.

SHERRY L. KUEHL is library assistant, circulation department, Iowa State University Library.

FRANCIS DUPONT LAZENBY, formerly assistant professor of classics at the University of Illinois, is graduate-research librarian, curator of the Treasure Room, and librarian of the Mediaeval Institute at the University of Notre Dame.

MARY RITA LINDBERG is assistant cataloger, Idaho State College, Pocatello.

MRS. HAN HSIANG CHIU LIU, former librarian of Shorter College, Rome, Georgia, joined the staff of the Columbia Theological Seminary, Decatur, Georgia, as assistant librarian-cataloger on September 1, 1957.

MRS. FRANK LOGAN, who was retired for several years, has joined the staff of the Converse College Library, Spartanburg, South Carolina.

JOHN DAVID MARSHALL, formerly reference librarian at Alabama Polytechnic Institute, is now acquisitions librarian of the University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia.

WILLIAM R. MADDEN is reference librarian at the Vermont Avenue Campus of the Los Angeles State College.

JESS A. MARTIN, formerly librarian of the San Diego, California, County Medical Society, is head of technical processes, Convair Astronautics Technical Library, San Diego.

ALEXANDER MASON, formerly assistant reference librarian for the World Book Encyclopedia, is special collections cataloger at the University of Kansas Library.

ROBERT W. MAUTNER, formerly catalog librarian, is periodicals librarian of the Vermont Avenue Campus of the Los Angeles State College.

ELLEN B. MISKALL has joined the catalog department at Northwestern University Library.

MILDRED MYERS is periodicals and extension librarian at the Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia.

HELEN RUSS O'CONNOR is catalog librarian at Bates College, Lewiston, Maine.

HARALD OSTVOLD, formerly librarian of the Institute of Agriculture of the University of Minnesota, is now chief of the Science and Technology Division of the New York Public Library.

ELAINE PANCOAST has joined the technical services division of the Northwestern University Library.

MARY ALICE PEAIRS, formerly education librarian, is now curriculum librarian at the Los Angeles State College Library.

DONALD J. PEARCE has been appointed assistant acquisition librarian at Ohio State University.

MARY G. REHMS is library supervisor, catalog department, Iowa State University Library.

MATT T. ROBERTS, formerly superintendent of stacks at the University of Pennsylvania Library, is reserve book librarian.

ELIZABETH RODDA is now acquisitions librarian at the Kansas State Teachers College, Pittsburg.

HELEN RUGG, formerly reference librarian of the James Jerome Hill Reference Library, Minneapolis, Minnesota, was promoted to associate librarian on September 15, 1957.

LUCY K. RUMBLE is assistant director for technical processes, Colorado State University Library, Fort Collins, Colorado.

ELMA ST. JOHN is now serials-acquisitions librarian at the Colorado State University Library, Fort Collins, Colorado.

ALMA D. STARRIE, formerly chief librarian of the British Council Libraries in Spain, is assistant reference librarian at the University of Kansas.

GEORGE A. SUMMENT is bibliographer at the Kansas State College Library, Manhattan.

MARY E. TIMBERLAKE, formerly librarian of Newberry College, Newberry, South Carolina, is now reference librarian at the University of South Carolina. She is assisted in this department by JOHN BOYD, formerly of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute Library, Auburn, Alabama, and JANE BYRD.

ELMA CLAIRE TROMBLE is librarian at the Garden City (Kansas) Junior College and Senior High School Library.

WALTER F. VELLA is now head of the John G. White Collection of Folklore and Oriental Studies at the Cleveland Public Library.

ROLAND VILUMS has been appointed cataloger, Ohio State University.

LUCILE WAGNER is now circulation librarian at the Kansas State Teachers College, Pittsburg.

GLENN WHALEY became head of reference services at the Drake University Library, Des Moines, Iowa, on July 15, 1957.

JOHN P. WILKINSON, formerly assistant librarian, Ontario College of Education, is now assistant director of libraries for social studies in the University of Nebraska Library.

BETTY RUTH WILSON has been appointed loan librarian at Randolph-Macon Woman's College Library.

JOHN RUSSELL WOODARD became reference librarian at Mercer University, Macon, Georgia, September, 1957.

MAY YANG is reference assistant at the Northwestern University Library.

MARTHA JANE ZACHERT became instructor

in the Division of Librarianship, Emory University, in September, 1957.

JOHN ZIMMERMAN became librarian of Maryland State Teachers College, Frostburg, Maryland, in September, 1957.

Recent appointments to the University of Kansas City Libraries are: MURIEL BURKE, assistant cataloger; CARMEN PURA JIMINEZ, law cataloger; LARUE SOWER, chief cataloger.

The following professional appointments have been made at the University of Nebraska Library: MARGARET COOPER, assistant librarian, Public Service Division; KATHERINE SLAGLE, assistant librarian, College of Medicine; WINFRED TAYLOR, receiving librarian, Technical Service Division; HELEN TONER, assistant librarian, College of Medicine; and JEAN TROUTMAN, assistant librarian, social studies division.

The following appointments have been made recently at the University of North Carolina Library: LOUISE MCG. HALL, head of the reference department; PATTIE B. MCINTYRE, assistant head of the reference department; CATHERINE MAYBURY, head of the documents department; WILLIAM S. POWELL, special assistant for special collections; BETTY GRAY ZOUCK, librarian for the botany and zoology libraries.

Recent appointments at Stanford University Libraries include: FREDERICK E. BRASCH, consultant in bibliography; GEORGE T. KEATING, honorary curator in musical bibliography; ELLEN RIEDEL, senior science librarian; IRVING WHITTEMORE ROBBINS, JR., honorary curator of rare books and manuscripts; ELMER E. ROBINSON, honorary curator of Americana; ALBERT SPERISEN, honorary curator of typography; GEORGE VDOVIN, assistant chief of science division.

Necrology

HENRIETTA HOWELL, head of the catalog department, University of Cincinnati Library, died on November 1, 1957 after an illness of seven weeks. She was fifty years of age.

A graduate of Kentucky (A.B.) and Illinois (B.S. and M.A. in library science), she served on the staffs of the University of Tennessee, Florida State, and the Library of

Congress before going to Cincinnati in 1946. She held many important posts in DCC.

Henrietta Howell was a teacher and leader to her staff. In personality quiet and unobtrusive, in character firm and principled, in professional knowledge thorough and constructive, she exemplified the ideals of her native state, Kentucky, and of our profession.—Arthur T. Hamlin.

Grants Awarded Through ACRL

EIGHTY-SEVEN COLLEGE or university libraries have received sub-grants through the ACRL Foundation Grants Committee from funds granted to ALA and ACRL by the United States Steel Foundation, the New York Times, and Remington Rand. Sixty-four of the grants, ranging in amount from \$200 to \$600, were awarded from the U. S. Steel gift. The ten grants from funds distributed for the New York Times vary in amount from \$250 to \$800. Thirteen grants, of from \$200 to \$500, were made from the Remington Rand gift.

Grants were determined by ACRL's committee from more than six hundred applications from approximately three hundred college and university libraries. The committee, which met in New York in late fall, includes Arthur Hamlin, chairman; Humphrey G. Bousfield, Mrs. Dorothy M. Crosland, Theodore A. Distler, Robert W. Orr, Luella R. Pollock, Benjamin B. Richards, and Richard B. Harwell.

U. S. STEEL GRANTS

- Abilene Christian College, Abilene, Tex. (Callie Faye Milliken)
- Allen University, Columbia, S. C. (Georgia E. Cooke)
- Alma College, Alma, Mich. (Helen C. MacCurdy)
- Arkansas College, Batesville, Ark. (Dorothy Sydenstricker)
- Beaver College, Jenkintown, Pa. (Mary E. Wheatley)
- Bennington College, Bennington, Vt. (Mary S. Hopkins)
- Bethany College, Bethany, W. Va. (Edna Woolery)
- Catholic University of Puerto Rico, Santa Maria Ponce (Sister St. Angeles)
- Central College, Pella, Iowa (Alice Lambers)
- Chapman College, Orange, Calif. (Fanny S. Carlton)
- College of Saint Scholastica, Duluth, Minn. (Sister M. Antonine)
- College of the Sacred Heart, Santurce, P. R. (Maria Luisa C. Quinoves)
- Concordia College, Moorhead, Minn. (Margaret Horn)
- Connecticut College, New London, Conn. (Hazel A. Johnson)
- David Lipscomb College, Nashville, Tenn. (Mary Glenn Mason, assistant librarian)
- Earlham College, Richmond, Ind. (Robert W. Agard)
- Eastern Mennonite College, Harrisonburg, Va. (Saide A. Hartzler)
- Elmhurst College, Elmhurst, Ill. (Jay W. Stein)
- Emory and Henry College, Emory, Va. (Helen Power)
- Evansville College, Evansville, Ind. (Thomas S. Harding)
- Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn. (Arna Bontemps)
- Goucher College, Towson, Md. (Sarah D. Jones)
- Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y. (Walter Pilkington)
- Harding College, Searcy, Ark. (Annie May Alston)
- Hendrix College, Conway, Ark. (Mrs. H. W. Kamp)
- Illinois College, Jacksonville, Ill. (Deckard Ritter)
- Illinois Wesleyan University, Bloomington, Ill. (Rodney J. Ferguson)
- Inter-American University of Puerto Rico (Wilma Mosholder)
- Lawrence College, Appleton, Wis. (H. A. Brubaker)
- Lebanon Valley College, Annville, Pa. (Donald E. Fields)
- Lewis and Clark College, Portland, Ore. (Laurence Tomlinson)
- Lynchburg College, Lynchburg, Va. (Mary H. Bassett)
- Mary Baldwin College, Staunton, Va. (Gertrude C. Davis)
- Mercer University, Mason, Ga. (Charles H. Stone)
- Meredith College, Raleigh, N. C. (Hazel Baity)
- Millsaps College, Jackson, Miss. (Bethany Swearingen)
- Monmouth College, West Long Branch, N. J. (Janet E. H. Hobbie)

Morningside College, Sioux City, Iowa
(Blanche V. Watts)
Mount Mercy College, Pittsburgh, Pa. (Sister
M. Cornelius)
Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pa. (John
S. Davidson)
Muskingum College, New Concord, Ohio
(Robert W. Evans)
Occidental College, Los Angeles, Calif. (An-
drew H. Horn)
Oklahoma Baptist University, Shawnee, Okla.
(Lee B. Spencer)
Principia College, Elmhurst, Ill. (Virginia Hall)
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y.
(Edward A. Chapman)
Rider College, Trenton, N. J. (Theodore
Epstein)
Rosary College, River Forest, Ill. (Sister
Mary Tobias)
Rose Polytechnic Institute, Terre Haute,
Ind. (Carson W. Bennett)
Sacred Heart Dominican College, Houston,
Tex. (Sister M. David)
Saint Martin's College, Olympia, Wash.
(Luke O'Donnell)
Saint Michael's College, Winooski, Vt. (Vin-
cent B. Maloney)
Saint Olaf College, Northfield, Minn. (Leigh
D. Jordahl)
Sarah Lawrence College, Bronxville, N. Y.
(Ermine Stone)
Tennessee Wesleyan College, Athens, Tenn.
(Claryse D. Myers)
Upsala College, East Orange, N. J. (Miriam
Grosh)
Ursinus College, Collegeville, Pa. (Robert
F. Sutton)
Ursuline College for Women, Cleveland,
Ohio (Sister M. Natalie)
Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind. (Don-
ald E. Thompson)
Washington College, Chestertown, Md. (Rob-
ert G. Bailey)
Wesleyan College, Macon, Ga. (Katharine
P. Carnes)
Westminster College, Salt Lake City, Utah
(Shirley Baughman)
Whitman College, Walla Walla, Wash.
(Ruth S. Reynolds)
William Carey College, Hattiesburg, Miss.
(Ruth B. Duncan)
Wilmington College, Wilmington, Ohio
(Hans Fabian)

NEW YORK TIMES GRANTS

Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga. (William
W. Bennett)
Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa (Warren
Tracy)
Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa (For-
rest E. Brown)
Drew University, Madison, N. J. (Arthur E.
Jones, Jr.)
Fairfield University, Fairfield, Conn. (Fran-
cis A. Small)
Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Peter, Minn.
(Odrun E. Peterson)
Hamline University, St. Paul, Minn. (Benja-
min M. Lewis)
Hiram College, Hiram, Ohio (Ruth T.
Whitcomb)
University of Bridgeport, Bridgeport, Conn.
(Lewis M. Ice)
Washington and Lee University, Lexington,
Va. (Henry E. Coleman, Jr.)

REMINGTON RAND GRANTS

Associated Colleges at Claremont, Claremont,
Calif. (David W. Davis)
Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C. (C. H.
Matteana)
Colby College, Waterville, Me. (John R.
McKenna)
College of Notre Dame, Baltimore, Md. (Sis-
ter M. Madeline Sophie)
Converse College, Converse, S. C. (Louisa
Carlisle)
Culver-Stockton College, Canton, Mo. (John
A. Sperry)
Hampden-Sydney College, Hampden-Sydney,
Va. (Paul L. Grier)
Hillyer College of the University of Hart-
ford, Hartford, Conn. (Edward Hall
Broadhead)
Marymount College, New York, N. Y.
(M. Agnes)
Talladega College, Talladega, Ala. (Mar-
garet H. Scott)
Western Maryland College, Westminster,
Md. (Elizabeth Simkins)
Wheeling College, Wheeling, W. Va. (Jose-
phine Savaro)
Wofford College, Spartanburg, S. C. (Her-
bert Hucks)

College and University Library Statistics, 1956-57

FOLLOWING THE ALA reorganization, and effective April, 1957, the functions of the ACRL Statistics Committee were transferred to the Library Administration Division. The former ACRL Committee agreed to serve through the San Francisco Conference and to report to the new Division in order to insure the continuity of the publication of these very useful library statistics. It is anticipated that future compilations of college and university library statistics will appear in *College and Research Libraries*.

There were few minor changes made to the questionnaire this year, primarily because the future of this Committee's assignment is uncertain. Many worthwhile revisions to the reporting form could be made and a new committee will obviously have new ideas.

It should be emphasized that the "Per Student Operating Expenditure" figure is based only on the total of graduate and undergraduate students. The inclusion of the extension student figure is for the use of those librarians who may need this information to interpret properly the demand made on their library budgets.

Each year fewer libraries return the questionnaire by the Committee's deadline of October 1. Although second requests were mailed to 150 institutions, and the deadline was extended to October 20, this year's compilation reflects an increase of only four libraries over last year (413 vs. 409—excluding junior colleges). This does not imply that the same 409 libraries included last year are represented. Lack of consistency in reporting by the same institutions has been one of the Committee's greatest problems.

Mr. Bentz, Chairman of the Statistics Committee for College and University Libraries, LAD Section on Library Organization and Management, is Associate Director, State University of Iowa Libraries.

Division of the libraries by groups always creates another problem. This year, as previously, Group I includes all state universities, plus other institutions which grant a significant number of doctors' degrees. The division between Groups II and III is a budgetary one, with libraries having a total operating budget of \$35,000 or more being placed in Group II. Even the teachers colleges cannot be categorized easily because many of these institutions have dropped the word "Teachers" from their official names and now offer a curriculum which does not relate solely to teacher education. Perhaps all institutions should be arranged alphabetically according to the official name of the school typed on the questionnaire.

As in recent years, the statistics were compiled by members of the Committee whose names are listed below with a summary statement prepared by each. The preparation of these annual data is an arduous task and the Association appreciates the voluntary efforts of these compilers.

Group I: Compiled by James Ranz

DIRECTOR OF LIBRARIES
UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING

One hundred and twenty-six questionnaires were mailed to Group I libraries this year and 112 were returned in varying degrees of completeness. All have been included in the published tables.

On the basis of returns for the 84 libraries that have submitted complete financial figures for both the 1955/56 and 1956/57 fiscal years, it would appear that, again, both library and total institutional expenditures are higher. During the past year library expenditures increased by 9.5 per cent, and educational and general institutional expenditures, by 8.5 per cent. This is in contrast to the preceding year when educational and general institutional expenditures in-

creased 10 per cent while library expenditures increased only 7.5 per cent.

The median minimum salary paid by the reporting institutions to "All Other Professional Assistants" is \$4,000 for the year beginning September 1, 1957. One year ago this same figure, which in most instances approximates the beginning professional wage, was \$3,586. The average salary for all professional librarians is \$5,196, compared to the figure of \$4,741 a year ago. (Figures result from multiplying the average of the median minimum and median maximum salaries for each category by the number of librarians within that category, adding the products thus secured for all categories, and dividing this sum by the total number of librarians in all categories.)

Group II: Compiled by H. A. Brubaker

LIBRARIAN, LAWRENCE COLLEGE
APPLETON, WISCONSIN

Of the 105 questionnaires received, 104 are included in the final tabulation. The median figures indicate a steady rise in operating expenditures. Salaries continue to improve in almost all categories. The median minimum salary paid "All Other Professional Assistants" increased from \$3,600 for 1955/56 to \$3,804 for 1956/57. While librarians seem to be holding their own in expenditures per student, they are losing ground in the percentage of the total educational and general institutional funds allocated to the library.

Group III: Compiled by Clarence Gorchels

WASHINGTON STATE COLLEGE LIBRARY
PULLMAN, WASHINGTON

Questionnaires were returned by 110 libraries in Group III, and only one was received too late to be tabulated. Last year 113 libraries reported. Always of primary interest in these statistics are the reported budgets, and this year's figures reflect a continued increase. The median figures for such expenditures as salaries, student services, book purchases, binding, etc., are rather consistently increased over last year's. At the same time, however, these reports present evidence that the ratio of library expenditures to the total expenditures in colleges is decreasing. Because of the many variables in

small colleges and their libraries, good judgment should be used in the interpretation of these statistics.

Teachers Colleges: Compiled by

Robert R. Hertel

LIBRARIAN, STATE UNIVERSITY TEACHERS
COLLEGE, CORTLAND, NEW YORK

The typical teachers college library, according to the median figures for the 88 libraries reporting, would be serving an undergraduate enrollment of more than 1,100 students, and would provide library materials for 107 graduate students and for an extension program of 330 in-service teachers. Approximately 50,000 books, 13 newspapers and 358 magazines would be available to these clients. Less than \$10,000 would be spent for books and other materials, while \$976 binding money would presumably keep the collections from physically deteriorating. Roughly, three-quarters of the \$42,786 total budget would be spent on staff salaries and student help. An operating expenditure of \$31.52 would be spent on each student served, an increase of \$2.00 over last year's median. The median library's operation would represent 4.8 per cent of the total institutional expenditure.

Five and one-half full-time employees would be operating the median library, and each librarian would be working 43 out of 52 weeks of the year. Two clerical workers and student assistance which totalled 4,320 hours would relieve the librarians of non-professional tasks. The beginning professional librarian would be employed at a yearly salary of \$4,380, while the head librarian would be receiving an annual stipend of \$6,780. Assistant librarians and department heads would be paid between \$5,232 and \$6,210, while positions of intermediate responsibility would be paid between \$4,506 and \$5,365. The campus school librarian's salary would average about \$5,400. Clerical personnel would receive salaries ranging from \$2,832 to \$3,634.

A comparison with last year's median figures would show a larger student body being served with slight increases in annual acquisitions, amount spent on salaries, total operating budget and per student expenditures. All staff salaries would show about a \$500 increase over last year's median figures.

**Junior Colleges: Compiled by
Ruth E. Scarborough**

**LIBRARIAN, CENTENARY COLLEGE FOR WOMEN
HACKETTSTOWN, NEW JERSEY**

Of the 611 questionnaires mailed to junior college libraries on August 8, 1957 193 were returned in time to be included in the statistics compilation. More than a dozen were received too late for publication. The questionnaires were addressed to the librarian when the librarian's name was known. The membership list of the Junior College Libraries Section, ACRL, the American Association of Junior Colleges' *Junior College Directory*, 1957, and the American Council on Education's *American Junior Colleges*, 1956, were used to compile the mailing list of the 611 junior colleges. Returns began arriving within a week. Forty-six more ques-

tionnaires were received than last year.

In comparing this year's statistics with last year's, there is very little difference in the high and median figures, although these figures show a slight decrease in eleven columns of the high figure and in fourteen columns of the median figure. The lower figures may be caused by the fact that more of the smaller colleges with part-time librarians and low budgets reported this year, and that there were also two or three new colleges with small student bodies, small book and periodical collections, etc.

Of the 147 colleges which reported last year, 95 of these reported again this year. There are approximately 115 public and 75 private junior colleges reporting this year. In examining some of the figures for colleges reporting both years, the general trend is an increase rather than a decrease.

College and University Library

Library ¹	Fiscal Year Ending	STUDENT ENROLLMENT ²				Book Stock	Volumes Added	News- papers	Peri- odicals
		Total Under- graduate	Total Graduate	Total Extension	Total				
1. Alabama	30Se57	7,101	554	4,863	556,323	22,316	97	3,565	
2. Alabama Poly. Inst.	30Je57	7,888	526	....	234,716	11,228	45	3,000 ¹⁴	
3. Arizona	30Je57	6,847	542	541	281,038	13,084	49	2,616	
4. Baylor	31My57	5,126	269	228	229,450	11,277	42	1,336	
5. Boston University	30Je57	9,518	761	1,932	546,101	26,855	53	2,927	
6. British Columbia	31Mr57	7,315	384	....	356,990	32,494	23	4,343	
7. Brooklyn College	30Je57	16,765	1,925	8,156	284,527	18,103	9	978	
8. Brown	30Je57	3,260	412	....	891,033	37,510	21	6,850 ⁷	
9. Buffalo	30Je57	5,648 ⁴¹	1,394	40	342,279	10,230	7	2,390	
10. California (Berkeley)	30Je57	13,452	4,458	20,338 ²	2,226,359	89,134	393	27,080 ⁷	
11. California (Davis)	30Je57	1,724	453	....	145,597	14,654	12	2,934	
12. California (Los Angeles) ..	30Je57	12,063	3,967	....	1,229,572	68,612	32	16,666	
13. California (Riverside)	30Je57	714	3	469	93,008	13,006	32	1,706	
14. California (Santa Barbara) ..	30Je57	2,158	62	....	93,695	7,351	16	1,501 ¹⁷	
15. California Inst. of Tech. ..	30Je57	654	471	....	104,594	6,137	23	3,364 ⁷	
16. Catholic U. of America ...	30Je57	1,950	1,562	82	527,329	12,785	21	3,973	
17. Chicago	30Je57	1,977	3,352	2,680	1,952,374	47,017	86	6,243	
18. Cincinnati	31Ag57	13,612	1,350	....	753,160	18,712	30	2,150	
19. City College (N.Y.)	30Je57	23,513	4,052	3,385	459,588	14,499	9	2,383	
20. Colorado ²⁰	30Je57	8,987	859	....	861,314 ²¹	35,234	53	4,198	
21. Colorado State	30Je57	4,684	312	35	184,904	6,220	53	1,690	
22. Columbia	30Je57	10,642 ²²	16,376 ²³	....	2,218,641	69,501	123	11,975 ²⁴	
23. Cornell	30Je57	9,220	1,512	500	1,870,728	63,224	78	12,902	
24. Dartmouth	30Je57	2,854	239	....	768,949	17,727	49	2,731	
25. De Paul	30Je57	6,825	911	417	147,948	7,653	15	1,021	
26. Delaware	30Je57	2,096	896	2,024	227,409	8,516	14	1,223	
27. Denver	15Je57	4,402	1,127	....	332,654	7,997	37	2,007	
28. Duke	30Je57	3,448	1,771	....	1,292,448	50,514	80	4,642	
29. Florida	30Je57	9,905	1,092	1,321	736,855	37,600	148	7,331	
30. Florida State	30Je57	6,121	861	1,233	468,044	20,681	115	4,127	
31. Fordham	30Je57	5,957	2,591	1,290	336,552	11,217	24	1,702	
32. Georgetown	30Je57	2,713	2,356	....	338,573	19,030	33	1,675	
33. Georgia	30Je57	5,497	425	3,453	352,908	14,035	69	3,134	
34. Georgia Inst. of Tech.	30Je57	5,191	233	6,411	193,127	14,408	12	2,450	
35. Harvard	30Je57	4,431	6,135	....	6,225,444	139,686 ²⁵	977	27,429	
36. Hawaii ²⁶	30Je57	5,618	642	416	273,221	8,474	62	1,448	
37. Houston	31Ag57	12,045	912	172	173,964	16,945	14	1,752	
38. Hunter	30Je57	12,206	1,530	....	200,631	5,663	5	622	
39. Illinois	30Je57	21,611	3,436	2,585	3,049,741	88,601	683	14,483	
40. Indiana	30Je57	11,552	2,520	7,696	1,106,299	....²⁷	182	6,661	
41. Iowa	30Je57	8,211	1,690	....	931,816	38,152	134	5,511	
42. Iowa State	30Je57	8,602	1,071	....	470,927	11,105	121	2,815	
43. Johns Hopkins	30Je57	6,246	1,410	....	1,095,674	19,408	40	6,221	
44. Joint University	30Ap57	3,928	2,543	....	708,952	27,073	38	4,267	
45. Kansas	30Je57	7,778	1,086	1,570	734,966	44,418	194	7,306 ⁷	
46. Kansas State	30Je57	6,082	488	315	213,170	9,431	465	4,400	
47. Kentucky ²⁸	30Je57	6,989	1,081	1,147	743,871	32,234	165	6,928 ²⁹	
48. Lehigh	30Je57	2,673	560	....	362,996	10,143	15	3,055	
49. Louisiana State	30Je57	8,994	1,363	645	715,932	31,041	87	8,835	
50. Maine	30Je57	3,633	117	1,026	284,030	7,911	20	1,524	
51. Maryland ³⁰	30Je57	10,284	1,953	4,522	337,206	21,670	162	4,425	
52. Massachusetts	30Je57	4,163	353	....	207,165	7,838	10	1,097	
53. Massachusetts Inst. of Tech. ..	30Je57	3,688	2,312	....	619,619	30,784	15	2,920	
54. Miami	31My57	11,372	604	....	433,410	29,443	30	3,450	
55. Michigan	30Je57	13,886	8,227	3,528	2,532,849 ³¹	105,384 ³²	133	27,389 ⁷	
56. Michigan State	30Je57	16,451	2,428	1,000	809,738	48,333	93	6,827	
57. Minnesota	30Je57	22,045	3,262	....	1,868,566	49,543	179	9,192	
58. Mississippi ³³	30Je57	3,308	200	1,018	218,209	8,931	56	2,028	
59. Mississippi State	30Je57	3,876	241	470	189,171	6,704	73	1,478	
60. Missouri ³⁴	30Je57	7,871	1,667	....	764,848	24,842	200	3,000	
61. Montana	30Je57	2,656	210	117	172,461	6,308	21	1,143	
62. Montana State	30Je57	3,018	157	71	107,548	5,166	35	2,285 ⁷	
63. Nebraska	30Je57	7,731	694	545	596,013	21,781	98	6,291	
64. Nevada	30Je57	2,407	75	....	125,000	12,358	35	991	
65. New Hampshire	30Je57	2,721	43	643	246,800	10,754	43	1,460	
66. New Mexico	30Je57	4,812	748	294	272,061	12,579	51	6,691 ⁷	
67. New York University	30Je57	17,436	13,018	749	1,091,967	30,599	25	5,000 ³⁵	
68. North Carolina ³⁶	30Je57	6,093	878	....	898,417	69,043	62	5,162	
69. North Carolina State	30Je57	5,475	496	1,945	165,406	8,735	39	2,100	
70. North Dakota	30Je57	3,211	232	65	212,857	8,998	34	1,538	
71. Northwestern	31Ag57	7,972 ³⁷	1,845	....	1,268,084	47,940	93	15,266 ⁷	
72. Notre Dame	30Je57	5,341	681	....	442,734	19,739	150	2,492	
73. Ohio State	30Je57	19,559	2,911	....	1,198,757	52,268	58	11,507	
74. Oklahoma	30Je57	10,437	1,070	658	634,355	40,451	298	4,731	
75. Oregon	30Je57	4,625	657	....	606,405	31,135	165	3,892	

Statistics, 1956-1957 (Group I)

LIBRARY OPERATING EXPENDITURES										Per Stu- dent Operat- ing Ex- pendi- tures ¹	Total Edu- cational and General In- stitutional Ex- penditures ²	Ratio of Li- brary Ex- penditures to Total (Per Cent)	
Staff Salaries	Student Service	Student Salaries and Service	Books and Related Materials	Binding	Total for Books and Binding	Other Operating Expendi- tures ³	Total Operating Expenditures						
\$ 180,535	\$ 26,066	\$ 206,601	\$126,176	\$ 25,500	\$151,676	\$ 17,303	\$ 375,580	\$ 49.06	\$ 9,251,931	4.1	1		
97,288	8,327	105,615	42,853	9,782	52,635	11,215	169,465	20.14	10,563,471	1.6	2		
94,138	26,931	121,069	65,628	13,885	79,513	8,736	209,318	28.33	6,570,891	3.2	3		
98,105	38,955	137,060	74,778	5,285	80,063	17,495	234,618	43.49	3,337,330	7.0	4		
238,483	34,145	272,628	77,587	17,558	95,145	16,636	384,409	37.40	.....	..	5
195,675	9,819	205,494	122,197	24,500	146,697	13,223	365,414	47.46	7,663,325	4.8	6		
201,195	62,168	263,363	44,308	4,450	48,758	12,141	324,262	17.35	7,803,550	4.2	7		
212,217	23,761	235,978	93,653	13,034	106,687	20,497	363,162	98.90	5,778,565	6.3	8		
134,995	14,130	149,125	39,278	8,450	47,728	7,150	204,003	28.97	.....	..	9
1,407,605	313,561	1,721,166	392,181	111,278	503,459	129,564	2,354,189	131.45	.....	..	10
136,250	32,260	168,510	87,680	24,500	112,180	14,397	295,087	135.55	8,076,364	3.7	11		
824,492	227,908	1,052,400	339,406	95,394	434,800	87,561	1,574,761	98.24	.....	..	12
84,286	22,586	106,872	62,499	20,000	82,499	12,410	202,181	281.98	4,300,000	4.7	13		
101,991	14,735	116,726	31,726	7,136	38,862	6,770	162,358	73.13	2,715,297	6.0	14		
80,538	2,431	82,969	44,072	6,521	50,593	4,860	138,422	123.04	9,665,229	1.4	15		
131,346	18,616	149,962	54,283	2,743 ⁴	57,026	14,971	221,959	63.20	3,693,098	6.0	16		
456,382	138,327	594,709	190,312	39,297	219,609	43,850	858,164	161.04	31,188,747	2.8	17		
176,980	22,217	199,197	78,200	9,200	87,400	13,185	299,782	40.51 ⁵	9,033,000	3.3	18		
342,912	47,629	390,541	78,705	7,997	86,702	17,997	495,240	17.97	12,680,525	3.9	19		
167,116	40,990	208,016	112,123	13,000	125,123	7,690	340,831	34.62	9,457,506	3.6	20		
68,737	15,787	84,524	18,482	4,884	23,366	5,254	113,144	22.65	6,084,104	1.9	21		
996,543	.....⁶	996,543	339,792	75,000	414,792	60,753	1,472,088	54.45	.....	..	22
675,001	81,587	756,588	283,427	52,170	335,597	63,155	1,155,340	107.65	35,071,351	3.3	23		
214,779	11,014	225,793	85,623	19,812	105,435	73,270 ⁷	404,498 ⁸	130.78	5,978,773	6.8	24		
56,903	12,037	68,940	41,809	3,749	45,558	5,607	120,104	15.26	2,380,420	5.0	25		
81,050	5,600	86,650	51,000	3,500	54,500	3,000	144,150	48.18	4,471,000	3.2	26		
119,633	9,962	129,595	37,383	5,641	43,024	6,590	179,209	32.41	3,835,968	4.7	27		
273,609	27,593	301,202	209,760	25,551	235,311	25,192	561,705	107.63	10,014,035	5.6	28		
369,894	59,513	429,407	162,750	24,318	187,068	32,176	648,651	58.98	19,232,172	3.4	29		
233,332	12,379	245,711	92,666	12,686	105,352	17,646	368,709	52.81	7,232,858	5.1	30		
158,056	21,000	179,056	67,752	7,360	75,112	10,585	264,753	30.97	5,106,256	5.2	31		
104,620	28,993	133,613	63,625	9,500	73,125	22,909	229,647	45.30	4,032,140	5.7	32		
174,376	11,825	186,201	81,428	15,089	96,517	13,644	296,362	50.04	4,899,997	6.0	33		
139,951	14,899	154,850	51,943	10,453	62,396	15,051	232,297	42.83	6,904,568	3.4	34		
1,320,433	.....⁹	1,320,433	450,546	100,724	551,270	378,887	2,250,590	213.00	42,357,382	5.3	35	
121,936	19,419	141,355	48,560	11,504	60,064	9,864	211,283	33.75	5,823,789	3.6	36		
148,208	31,587	179,795	69,506	10,275	79,781	26,473	286,409	22.08	5,630,601	5.1	37		
154,428	36,985	191,413	29,964	3,180	33,144	5,107	220,664	16.06	6,911,045	3.2	38		
974,183	106,309	1,080,492	.....¹⁰	.....¹¹	493,438	51,868	1,625,798	64.91	57,968,289	2.8	39
387,250 ¹²	61,350 ¹³	448,600 ¹⁴	264,200 ¹⁵	46,600 ¹⁶	310,800 ¹⁷	25,600 ¹⁸	785,000 ¹⁹	55.78	.....	..	40
277,400	47,975	325,375	191,477	31,171	222,648	35,926	583,949	58.98	12,905,631	4.5	41		
152,303	24,904	177,207	75,043	25,042	100,085	12,408	289,700	29.95	14,007,774	2.1	42		
222,363	24,924	247,287	90,717	22,063	112,780	32,610	322,677	51.29	16,446,267	2.4	43		
140,107	42,874	182,981	89,497	19,246	108,743	13,405	305,129	47.15	6,320,422	4.8	44		
261,362	59,669	321,031	219,717	22,419 ²⁰	242,136	50,927	614,094	69.28	12,587,737	4.9	45		
102,312	18,000	120,312	62,200	5,000	67,200	5,007	192,519	29.30	9,800,480	2.0	46		
190,335	15,179	205,514	116,244	17,243	133,487	13,315	352,316	43.66	.....	..	47
56,889	9,111	66,000	42,341	9,300	51,641	9,531	127,172	39.34	4,493,545	2.8	48		
321,636	39,296	360,932	193,898	34,420	228,318	24,663	613,913	59.28	18,826,343	3.3	49		
38,296	12,293	50,589	28,528	3,313	31,841	1,559	83,989	22.40	5,282,089	1.6	50		
203,433	28,803	232,236	110,045	17,551	127,596	13,683	373,515	30.52	24,394,846	1.5	51		
60,292	5,462	65,754	34,570	9,900	44,470	3,688	113,912	25.22	6,481,557	1.8	52		
213,741	26,022	239,763	60,169	13,094	73,263	13,381	326,407	54.40	12,294,052 ²¹	2.7	53		
222,130	21,357	243,487	164,691	24,480	189,171	17,976	456,634	37.63	9,018,906	5.0	54		
984,297	204,266	1,188,563 ²²	468,173	55,132	523,305	115,739 ²³	1,827,607	82.65	36,191,360	5.0	55		
297,605	93,264	390,869	266,431	18,757	285,188	35,548	711,605	37.69	23,412,349	3.0	56		
508,055	120,503	628,558	286,928	52,902	339,830	57,566	1,025,954	40.54	41,769,047	2.5	57		
63,390	10,364	73,754	27,964	7,860	35,824	3,527	113,105	32.24	2,512,902	4.5	58		
49,746	8,433	58,179	36,433	9,977	46,410	4,509	109,098	26.50	8,559,778	1.3	59		
164,207	36,938	201,145	168,674	21,590	190,264	22,901	414,310	43.44	.....	..	60
60,826	11,481	72,307	24,108	5,529	29,637	3,644	105,588	36.84	2,529,085	4.2	61		
55,900	7,000	62,900	23,000	5,500	28,500	3,945	95,345	30.03	5,111,542	1.9	62		
250,406	34,548	284,954	117,477	14,269 ²⁴	131,746	18,917	435,617	51.71	14,722,489	3.0	63		
66,328	4,992	71,320	50,000	18,100	68,100	1,313	140,733	56.70	3,225,087	4.4	64		
62,512	14,700	77,212	37,725	6,767	44,492	5,273	126,977	45.94	4,571,178	2.8	65		
98,208	21,548	119,756	53,430	10,985	64,415	10,500	194,491	34.98	3,630,886	5.4	66		
216,166	237,831	453,997	113,742	18,298	132,040	34,015	620,052	20.36	34,368,851	1.8	67		
289,797	49,550	339,347	123,266	16,084	139,350	29,006	507,703	72.83	13,311,080 ²⁵	3.8	68		
80,682	23,061	103,743	65,009	10,000	75,009	4,302	183,054	30.66	.....	..	69
43,596	9,885	53,481	54,251	4,748	58,999	8,289	120,769	35.08	2,822,533	4.3	70		
372,809	60,854	433,663	.....²⁶	.....²⁷	246,872	46,083	726,618	74.02	18,359,807	3.9	71
132,341	24,270	156,611	116,293	9,583	125,876	10,415	292,902	48.64	10,494,157	2.8	72		
507,650	62,276	569,926	194,317	15,000 ²⁸	209,317	33,626	812,869	36.18	37,411,504	2.2	73		
197,354	25,900	223,254	143,316	18,832	162,148	22,469	407,871	35.45	7,227,346 ²⁹	5.6	74		
212,671	17,639	230,310	89,462	15,326	104,788	20,356	355,454	67.30	4,738,444	7.5	75		

College and University Library

Library ¹	Fiscal Year Ending	STUDENT ENROLLMENT ²			Book Stock	Volumes Added	Newspapers	Periodicals
		Total Undergraduate	Total Graduate	Total Extension				
76. Oregon State	30Je57	6,737	603	....	336,878	11,784	122	3,002
77. Pennsylvania	30Je57	12,376	3,734	661	1,543,234	38,275	117	6,940
78. Pennsylvania State	30Je57	14,563	1,482	2,898	488,620	33,482	108	5,495
79. Pittsburgh	30Je57	10,227	3,417	695	837,429 ³	24,603	18	3,936
80. Princeton	30Je57	2,948	637	....	1,457,173	51,277	100	16,051
81. Purdue	30Je57	11,137	1,923	2,077	416,637	23,909	30	6,124
82. Rhode Island	30Je57	2,343	186	4,819	154,350	8,843	9	1,104
83. Rice	30Je57	1,539	.220	....	288,172	15,332	8	3,217
84. Rochester	30Je57	4,906	834	....	631,702	21,198	39	3,200
85. Rutgers	30Je57	6,260	1,523	6,034	780,250	28,301	30	5,000
86. Saint Louis ⁴	31Ag57	5,628	1,483	....	566,534	14,750	10	3,632
87. South Carolina ⁵	30Je57	4,235	360	2,253	319,228	8,242	40	1,570
88. South Dakota	30Je57	1,916	126	386	160,203	5,000	13	1,459
89. Southern California	30Je57	11,870	5,992	....	799,417	32,987	53	6,384
90. Southern Illinois	30Je57	5,703	552	833	192,194	20,422	81	1,802
91. Southern Methodist	30Je57	4,884	776	2,176	423,272	22,171	40	1,948
92. Syracuse	30Je57	7,307	2,611	2,163	421,726	18,427	36	3,076
93. Temple	30Je57	12,098	3,592	792	441,292	21,176	22	3,326
94. Tennessee	30Je57	8,608	1,374	4,503	555,563	26,744	44	3,840
95. Texas	31Ag57	15,966	2,279	3,307	1,208,265	44,653	64	5,774
96. Texas A. & M.	31Ag57	6,700	500	....	327,082	19,921	53	4,071
97. U.S. Air University	30Je57	632	2,343	....	779,193	94,239	43	1,771
98. U.S. Military Academy	30Je57	2,457	....	....	150,301	3,281	37	155
99. Utah	30Je57	7,900	1,213	3,062	353,717	14,967	54	7,210
100. Utah State	30Je57	3,867	249	503	198,195	6,925	61	2,081
101. Vermont	30Je57	2,768	317	....	200,000 ⁶	5,264	12	1,400
102. Virginia	30Je57	3,909	733	8,271	850,896	40,069	138	4,730
103. Virginia Poly. Inst.	30Je57	4,037	278	....	222,062	20,812	97	2,173
104. Washington (St. Louis) ..	30Je57	12,099	1,008	....	667,713 ⁷	22,029	...	10,500 ⁸
105. Washington (Seattle)	30Je57	12,914	2,033	378	928,700	34,517	209	10,996
106. Washington State	30Je57	5,325	502	1,165	650,000	14,500	200	5,700
107. Wayne	30Je57	15,445	4,059	2,190	589,667	30,892	119	3,881
108. West Virginia ⁹	30Je57	5,554	566	592	323,280	11,423	100	2,102
109. Western Reserve	30Je57	6,337	1,268	....	721,746	22,553	11	2,556
110. Wisconsin ¹⁰	30Je57	17,603	2,977	8,286	1,227,335	48,931	53	13,726
111. Wyoming ¹¹	30Je57	2,836	260	913	236,711	13,048	50	1,600
112. Yale	31MJe57	3,934	3,223	....	4,139,047	58,701	59	13,077
High		23,513	16,376 ¹²	20,338 ¹³	6,225,444	139,686	977	27,429
Median		6,082	911	1,147	459,588	20,422	53	3,326
Low		632	0	0	93,008	3,281	5	155
N ¹⁴		112	111	67	112	111	111	112

1. Central library and all agencies. 2. Resident and special students (no student counted twice). 3. Includes supplies, transportation, and all other non-capital expenditures not specifically reported. 4. In computing this figure, off-campus extension students have been omitted. 5. Includes expenditures for administration, resident instruction, organized research, extension, libraries, plant operation and maintenance, etc., but excludes capital costs and expenditures for auxiliary enterprises such as dormitories, cafeterias, etc. 6. Not reported or not available. 7. Includes serials. 8. Includes entire Northern Division, University of California. 9. Includes off-campus binding only. 10. Excludes Denison M. D. Memorial Library. 11. Includes classified Government Documents collection. 12. Includes 1,325 students from affiliated institutions served primarily by separate library facilities but using the Columbia University Libraries also. 13. Includes 7,047 students from affiliated institutions served primarily by separate library facilities but using the Columbia University Libraries also. 14. Estimate. 15. Included in Staff salaries. 16. Includes heat, light, water and repairs. 17. Net additions. 18. Excludes T. C. Elementary and High School, Hilo Branch, Legislative Reference Bureau, and Industrial Relations libraries. 19. Excludes Medical Center Library. 20. Excludes Maryland State College Library. 21. Excludes administrative costs on over \$55.

College and University Library Salary

Library ¹	Li- brarian	ASSOCIATE OR ASSISTANT CHIEF LIBRARIAN			DEPARTMENT HEADS			HEAD LIBRARIAN SCHOOL, COLLEGE, AND DEPARTMENTAL (PROFESSIONAL)		
		Low- est	High- est	Num- ber	Low- est	High- est	Num- ber	Low- est	High- est	Num- ber
1. Alabama .....	\$ .....	\$ .....	\$ .....	..	\$ .....	\$ .....	..	\$ .....	\$ .....	..
2. Alabama Poly. Inst.	8,500	6,375	.....	1	5,200	5,850	3	5,300	.....	..
3. Arizona .....	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..
4. Baylor .....	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..
5. Boston University .....	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..
6. British Columbia .....	.....	.....	.....	2	5,600	5,900	5	.....	.....	..
7. Brooklyn College	11,850	7,450	.....	1	5,150	7,350	9	.....	.....	..
8. Brown	10,000	.....	.....	..	4,080	6,000	6	3,720	4,200	5
9. Buffalo .....	.....	.....	.....	1	4,300	5,840	4	3,625	5,200	4
10. California (Berkeley)	16,500	10,344	11,400	3	6,360	11,123	25	.....	.....	..

Statistics, 1956-57 (Group I, Cont.)

LIBRARY OPERATING EXPENDITURES											
Staff Salaries	Student Service	Total Staff Salaries and Student Service	Books and Related Materials	Binding	Total for Books and Binding	Other Operating Expenditures ³	Total Operating Expenditures	Per Student Operating Expenditures ⁴	Total Educational Institutional Expenditures ⁵	Ratio of Library Expenditures to Total (Per Cent)	
108,855	74,409	183,264	47,494	16,943	64,437	19,443	267,144	36.40	11,460,673	2.3	76
503,704	36,277	539,981	200,214	54,791	255,005	33,466	828,452	51.42	34,641,088	2.4	77
268,812	67,712	336,524	178,987	27,829	206,816	21,452	564,792	35.20	.....⁶	..	78
216,167	10,712	226,879	135,383	10,149	145,532	15,798	388,209	28.45	18,705,298	2.1	79
364,462	35,554	400,016	192,208	19,339	211,547	49,215	660,778	184.32	14,242,674	4.6	80
245,738	51,016	296,754	128,542	22,096	150,638	32,384	479,776	36.74	24,031,117	2.0	81
44,155	4,500	48,655	43,117	3,500	46,617	3,889	99,161	39.21	4,083,721	2.4	82
85,607	24,363	109,970	81,095	12,000	93,095	6,900	209,965	118.02	2,819,000	7.4	83
183,966	26,475	210,441	97,348	17,815	115,163	13,539	339,143	59.08	.....⁶	..	84
373,055	27,689	400,744	145,749	25,792	171,541	19,950	592,235	76.09	19,146,647	3.1	85
140,645	12,413	153,058	85,789	15,560	101,349	15,786	270,193	38.00	.....⁶	..	86
85,594	22,587	108,181	67,257	8,309	75,566	15,529	199,276	43.18	3,021,108	6.6	87
43,150	8,428	51,578	25,672	4,560	30,232	3,006	84,816	41.54	2,247,572	3.8	88
350,965	51,488	402,453	161,253	22,662	183,915	36,136	622,504	34.85	14,037,785	4.4	89
160,424	42,475	202,902	93,609	8,500	102,109	23,483	328,494	52.52	.....⁶	..	90
130,592	18,082	148,674	68,268	9,578	77,846	18,905	245,425	43.36	4,167,017	5.9	91
196,754	42,962	239,716	90,982	11,704	102,686	11,593	353,995	35.69	12,485,481	2.8	92
221,851	19,467	241,318	96,284	8,717	105,001	22,379	368,698	23.50	11,057,541	3.3	93
221,324	15,746	237,070	138,933	21,285	160,218	16,706	413,994	41.47	11,276,199	3.7	94
299,737	86,080	385,817	171,217	26,409	197,626	27,932	611,375	33.51	.....⁶	..	95
142,273	11,895	154,168	95,632	12,656	108,288	11,457	273,913	38.04	5,950,745	4.6	96
563,852	.....	563,852	73,137	9,323	82,460	.....⁶	.....⁶	.....⁶	.....⁶	..	97
60,195	.....	60,195	18,000	5,000	23,000	.....⁶	.....⁶	.....⁶	.....⁶	..	98
124,613	38,200	162,813	65,201	10,777	75,978	15,623	254,414	27.92	.....⁶	..	99
69,190	28,331	97,521	32,894	219	33,113	6,608	137,242	33.34	.....⁶	..	100
77,686	8,262	85,948	36,466	5,757	42,223	11,693	139,864	45.34	5,000,697	2.8	101
267,420	35,380	302,800	132,225	22,009	154,234	29,702	486,736	104.85	7,092,952 ²⁴	6.9	102
145,845	1,860	147,705	32,549	10,405	42,954	6,886	197,545	45.78	11,252,896	1.8	103
202,364	38,460	240,824	120,782	14,905	135,687	26,222	402,733	30.73	12,953,657	3.1	104
473,514	88,552	562,066	223,314	76,094	299,408	57,560	919,034	61.49	16,162,839	5.7	105
196,483	29,223	225,706	69,895	10,382	80,277	16,675	322,658	55.37	14,097,983	2.3	106
397,879	59,429	457,308	169,839	19,432	189,271	21,550	688,129	34.26	13,077,109	5.1	107
159,870	27,330	187,200	64,110	9,500	73,610	18,690	279,500	45.67	.....⁶	..	108
175,757	30,608	206,365	68,465	15,079	83,544	18,892	308,801	40.60	8,494,388	3.6	109
538,803	78,985	617,788	216,403	35,864	252,267	41,408	911,463	44.29	30,434,607	3.0	110
64,962	11,444	76,406	41,356	6,000	47,356	5,416	129,178	41.72	5,373,962	2.4	111
792,185	.....⁶	792,185	.....⁶	.....⁶	497,731	.....⁶	1,289,916 ²⁴	180.23	24,984,999 ²⁴	5.2	112
1,407,605	313,561	1,721,166	468,173	111,278	551,270	378,887	2,354,189	281.98	57,968,289	7.5	High
176,980	26,066	205,514	85,623	13,094	102,109	16,636	328,494	43.36	9,018,906	3.6	Median
38,296	1,860	40,156	18,000	219	23,000	1,313	83,989	15.26	2,247,572	1.3	Low
112	107	112	109	109	112	109	110	110	93	93	N ⁴⁰

000,000 government and industrial research contracts. 22. Includes University Library, Law Library, Clements Library, Flint Library, Michigan Historical Collections, and Business Administration Library. 23. Includes University Library, Law Library, Clements Library, Michigan Historical Collections, and Business Administration Library. 24. Includes University Library only. 25. Excludes libraries of the Schools of Law and Medicine. 26. Excludes School of Mines and Metallurgy Library. 27. Includes Division of Health Affairs Library except for expenditures. 28. Excludes 10,944 part-time students in the Evening Division, Chicago Campus. 29. Excludes Medical School and hospitals. 30. Adjusted figure. 31. Includes McKissick, Education, Law, Caroliniana, and Extension libraries. 32. Excludes Branch College Libraries. 33. Excludes Law and Medical Center Libraries. 34. Excludes Wisconsin State Historical Society Library. Includes, for the first time, the University of Wisconsin in Milwaukee, formerly separately administered and separately reported. 35. Includes Law Library for the first time. 36. Excludes "Other Operating Expenditures." 37. Includes dormitory costs. 38. Excludes 7,562 part-time Evening College students. 39. Corporate colleges, formerly reported, have been excluded. 40. Number of libraries on which high, median, and low are based. 41. Excludes 4,577 students registered in evening session.

Statistics, 1956-1957 (Group I)

ALL OTHER PROFESSIONAL ASSISTANTS			ALL NONPROFESSIONAL ASSISTANTS			TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT ³			Working Hours in Fiscal Year ²	Hours of Student Assistance
Low-est	High-est	Num-ber	Low-est	High-est	Num-ber	Professional	Nonprofessional	Total		
\$ ⁴	\$ ⁴	.....⁴	\$ ⁴	\$ ⁴	.....⁴	39	16	55	1,800	50,000
3,480	4,500	10	2,160	3,480	15.5	15	15.5	30.5	1,800	12,195
4,000	4,725	7	2,600	3,800	15	13	15	28	1,824	28,536
..... ⁴	.....⁴	.....⁴	.....⁴	.....⁴	.....⁴	15.5	10	25.5	1,840	49,482
..... ⁴	.....⁴	.....⁴	.....⁴	.....⁴	.....⁴	44.66	18	62.66	1,680	.....⁴
3,600	5,200	18	1,962	3,600	40	26	46.25	72.25	1,676	9,034
4,150	6,050	15 ⁵	3,250	5,850	13	28.5	24.5	53	1,400	23,281
3,720	4,320	14	2,040	3,600	43	25	42.5	67.5	1,710	26,228
3,115	4,795	6	2,300	3,530	25	14.6	23.6	38.2	1,617	14,161
4,512	8,112	104.75	3,060	7,356	187.5	131.75	182	313.75	1,808	218,884

College and University Library

Library ⁵	Li- brarian	ASSOCIATE OR ASSISTANT CHIEF LIBRARIAN			DEPARTMENT HEADS			HEAD LIBRARIAN SCHOOL, COLLEGE, AND DEPARTMENTAL (PROFESSIONAL)		
		Low- est	High- est	Num- ber	Low- est	High- est	Num- ber	Low- est	High- est	Num- ber
11. California (Davis)	10,377	6,360 ⁹	7,728 ⁹	1	5,496	6,060	4	4,980	5,233	2
12. California (Los Angeles) ..	15,000	9,384	10,860	2	7,728	9,852	5	4,740	9,384	12
13. California (Riverside)	9,852	5,772	.....	1	4,740	6,060	4	6,360	.....	1
14. California (Santa Barbara) ..	10,344	7,728	.....	2	5,212	6,672	3	.....	.....	.....
15. California Inst. of Tech. ....	.....	6,240 ⁹	8,736 ⁹	1	4,364	6,864	3	3,744	5,516	4
16. Catholic U. of America ...	7,000	4,900	.....	1	3,600	4,680	7	3,570	4,200	10
17. Chicago .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	14
18. Cincinnati	10,008	.....	.....	.....	5,064	6,240	4	4,008	9,000	4
19. City College (N.Y.)	12,500	7,850	8,950	2	6,150	7,350	10	.....	.....	.....
20. Colorado ¹⁸ .....	.....	7,500	.....	1	4,740	6,240	9	7,426	.....	1
21. Colorado State	7,500	.....	.....	1	5,100	6,400	3	5,200	.....	1
22. Columbia .....	.....	.....	.....	1	4,500	.....	44	.....	.....	.....
23. Cornell .....	.....	6,511	11,146	9	4,956	6,450	16	4,428	7,500	13
24. Dartmouth .....	.....	.....	.....	1	4,050	6,150	8	.....	.....	.....
25. De Paul	7,500	5,000 ⁹	6,000 ⁹	1	4,500 ⁹	4,750 ⁹	1	4,350	5,500	3
26. Delaware	7,000	5,600	.....	1	5,000	5,600	5	.....	.....	.....
27. Denver	8,000	5,625	.....	1	5,625	5,625	3	5,625	5,625	2
28. Duke .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29. Florida	10,500	8,400	.....	1	6,000	7,200	5	4,200	7,000	10
30. Florida State	10,100	6,650	7,200	3	5,300	6,500	9	4,800	.....	1
31. Fordham	8,300	6,000	.....	1	5,000	5,400	5	4,500	4,500	2
32. Georgetown .....	.....	5,750	5,750	3	4,800	4,800	2	4,700	7,000	2
33. Georgia	9,700	7,000	.....	1	5,100	6,250	9	5,200	5,200	2
34. Georgia Inst. of Tech.	10,000	7,300	.....	1	5,000	5,500	5	5,000	.....	1
35. Harvard .....	.....	.....	.....	1	3,600	11,800	34	3,760	15,600	21
36. Hawaii ²⁰	11,094	7,368	.....	1	5,112	5,972	3	3,985	.....	1
37. Houston	10,800	.....	.....	.....	4,515	5,985	9	4,140 ¹⁷	6,900	3
38. Hunter	10,200	7,250	8,950	2	6,350	6,750	4	.....	.....	.....
39. Illinois	17,500	8,800	12,300	3	7,400	8,600	5	9,200	9,200	30
40. Indiana .....	.....	.....	.....	2	6,800	10,600	7	4,500	7,900	11
41. Iowa	14,000	9,500	.....	1	6,800	6,800	5	4,800	6,200	6
42. Iowa State	11,700	8,040	.....	1	7,020	7,020	4	.....	.....	.....
43. Johns Hopkins .....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	1
44. Joint University .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,480	4,920	11	3,750	6,000	.....
45. Kansas	12,000	7,200	8,400	2	5,400	6,600	5	4,300	7,320	5
46. Kansas State	8,340	6,420	.....	1	5,400	6,000	4	.....	.....	.....
47. Kentucky ²¹ .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,016	5,880	7	2,400	6,500	9
48. Lehigh .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
49. Louisiana State	10,500	6,684	9,700	3	5,004	7,400	7	4,200	6,660	10
50. Maine	7,900	.....	.....	.....	3,900	5,200	3	.....	.....	.....
51. Maryland ²²	9,000	8,400	.....	1	5,640	6,600	5	4,746	8,400	4
52. Massachusetts .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,589	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
53. Massachusetts Inst. of Tech. ..	.....	.....	.....	1	4,500	5,500	7	5,000	.....	6
54. Miami	11,000	.....	.....	.....	5,700	6,000	4	4,100	7,000	3
55. Michigan ²³ .....	.....	.....	.....	2	7,284	9,000	8	4,860	14,000	25.66
56. Michigan State	12,000	7,400	10,500	3	4,920	6,540	10	4,560	6,540	6
57. Minnesota	14,000	11,000	.....	1	7,600	8,400	8	6,850	13,000	3
58. Mississippi ²⁴ .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,100	4,700	6	.....	.....	.....
59. Mississippi State .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,325	4,750	5	.....	.....	.....
60. Missouri ²⁵	10,000	6,700	6,800	2	4,700	5,900	6	4,100	6,800	5
61. Montana	8,000	7,000	.....	1	3,800	6,000	5	.....	.....	.....
62. Montana State	7,800	6,500	.....	1	6,000	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
63. Nebraska	10,200	8,000	.....	1	6,000	7,200	5	6,200	7,000	3
64. Nevada	10,800	.....	.....	.....	6,000	6,300	5	6,000	6,300	3
65. New Hampshire	7,400	6,400	.....	1	5,800	6,200	4	4,600	.....	1
66. New Mexico .....	.....	.....	.....	1	4,825	6,500	4	.....	.....	1
67. New York University .....	.....	.....	.....	1	6,800	.....	1	5,400	10,000	7
68. North Carolina ²⁶	11,000	7,000	8,872	3	4,246	10,800	11	4,133	8,050	5.5
69. North Carolina State	9,000	.....	.....	.....	4,500	6,100	7	4,600	4,600	2
70. North Dakota	8,000	5,100	.....	1	4,400	4,500	2	3,900	5,500	2
71. Northwestern ²⁷ .....	.....	7,500	.....	1	4,500	6,500	10	4,500	10,500	5
72. Notre Dame .....	.....	.....	.....	1	5,250	6,250	4	5,000	6,250	5
73. Ohio State	11,664	8,556	8,964	2	6,072	7,656	3	4,272	6,972	5
74. Oklahoma	10,596	.....	.....	2	4,740	7,176	6	3,900	7,728	7
75. Oregon	13,700	.....	.....	.....	5,800	8,260	10	6,000 ²⁸	.....	1
76. Oregon State	14,000 ²⁹	.....	.....	.....	6,400	8,200	8	.....	.....	.....
77. Pennsylvania .....	.....	5,500	8,500	4	3,500	5,500	7	3,600	6,300	16
78. Pennsylvania State	11,100	8,004	8,004	2	5,520	6,852	6	4,200	7,056	12
79. Pittsburgh .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,620	5,775	5	4,358	.....	6
80. Princeton .....	.....	.....	.....	1	6,400	7,000	3	3,720	5,280	13
81. Purdue	14,000	8,000	9,200	3	6,000	6,000	6	5,000	7,500	7
82. Rhode Island .....	.....	5,440	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
83. Rice .....	.....	5,300	.....	1	4,500	5,000	3	.....	.....	.....
84. Rochester .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000	6,000	5	5,300	6,000	2
85. Rutgers	12,120	8,646	.....	1	6,270	7,326	12	6,006	10,230	8
86. Saint Louis ³⁰ .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
87. South Carolina	7,000	.....	.....	.....	3,600	4,200	4	.....	.....	.....
88. South Dakota	6,700	.....	.....	.....	4,020	5,200	2	5,200	6,000	2
89. Southern California .....	.....	.....	.....	2	4,200	5,800	5	4,100	.....	11
90. Southern Illinois	11,640	8,400	8,760	2	5,880	7,920	8	5,040	6,120	3

Salary Statistics, 1956-57 (Group I, Cont.)

ALL OTHER PROFESSIONAL ASSISTANTS			ALL NONPROFESSIONAL ASSISTANTS			TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT ^a			Working Hours in Fiscal Year ^b	Hours of Student Assistance
Low-est	High-est	Number	Low-est	High-est	Number	Professional	Nonprofessional	Total		
4,512	5,772	10	2,916	4,980	22	17	20	37	1,824	8,482
4,512	7,728	69	2,916	7,536	111	86	97	183	1,784	175,314
4,512	4,980	3	2,916	4,512	14	9	13	24	1,824	12,556
4,512	5,772	8	3,288	4,092	10	14	10	24	1,808	7,398
.....	.....	.....	2,820	3,840	13	8.25	12.25	20.5	1,944	2,120
3,420	3,720	3	2,100	4,470	19	21 ^a	21 ^a	42 ^a	1,764	15,965
.....	.....	25	.....	.....	77	52	69	121	1,751	115,512
4,164	4,944	9	2,304	3,804	32.5	18	33.5	51.5	1,850	20,000 ¹⁰
4,100	6,050	31	3,250	4,250	13 ¹¹	49	15.25	64.25	1,455	48,883
4,020	5,100	10	2,160	4,380	24	22	22	44	1,848	45,400
4,200	5,400	4	2,100	3,600	16	10	16	26	1,832	.....
3,900	5,100	44.5	2,400	4,150	227	93	227	320	1,647	.....
4,176	5,868	55	2,556	4,680	98	88	97	185	1,833	57,193
3,750	4,800	14	1,800	4,050	44	28	40	68	1,648	14,547
3,500	3,750	4	3,000	3,250	6	10	6	16	1,605	7,742
4,200	5,000	3	2,600	3,300	10	9.5	11.5	21	1,710	4,866
4,375	4,375	84 ¹²	2,160	3,324	21	16	21	37	1,680	11,027
3,700	4,700	28	1,920	3,700	43	38.5	43.12	81.62	1,840	53,000
4,200	5,800	38.33	2,100	4,400	77	48	63	111	1,810	77,172
4,100	5,200	21	2,100	3,600	31.5	35	27.5	62.5	1,954	21,128
3,800	4,500	15	2,652	3,380	22	22	22	44	1,652	16,620
2,600 ¹³	4,200	14.5	2,800	3,300	9	18	12.5	30.5	1,727	21,667
3,900	5,050	14	2,150	3,050	29	25.5	27.5	53	1,775	17,926
4,200	5,000	13.75	2,400	3,900	16	21.75	16	37.75	1,787	15,969
3,240	10,000	99	2,100	6,300	233	156	233	389	1,610	70,000 ¹⁴
3,780	4,824	12	2,712	4,152	16	18	16	34	1,852	22,580
3,615	4,815	5.5	1,800	3,900	23	18.5	24	42.5	1,748	35,327
4,100	6,050	13	3,150	4,250	9	27.8	6.1	33.9	1,450	28,263
4,500	8,400	84	2,400	5,610	116	135	120	255	1,800	112,550
4,200	6,000	26	2,400	4,300	61	46	61	107	1,750	73,000 ¹⁵
4,200	5,800	18	2,400	3,960	48.25	30.75	48.25	79	1,848	55,138
3,840	5,040	13	2,040	3,900	28	18.5	28	46.5	1,848	26,180
.....	.....	13	.....	.....	48	24	45	69	1,702	17,371
3,100	4,700	8	2,100	3,000	17	22.66	16	38.66	1,880	61,247
3,900	5,280	27	1,732	5,400	42	39.5	40	79.5	1,856	84,162
4,020	5,700	14	.....	.....	.....	18	8	26	1,872	23,365
3,700	4,822	16	2,016	3,200	27	28	31	59	1,900	28,000 ¹⁶
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.75	6.3	16.25	1,856	8,753
3,500	5,532	29	1,500	3,660	41	50	36	86	.....	44,299
3,600	4,700	3	2,132	3,016	5	7.5	7.66	15.16	1,733	9,426
4,021	5,400	23	2,698	3,714	26	33	25.5	58.5	1,739	33,885
4,043	.....	1	2,938	4,238	17	4	17	21	1,764	3,281
3,800	5,000	14	2,400	4,500	43	27.5	42	69.5	1,610	17,430
4,000	5,800	25	1,920	3,600	41.5	25	41.5	66.5	1,828	18,919
4,440	10,248	113.33	2,676	6,300	98	158.7	79.3	238	1,840	130,682 ¹⁷
4,440	5,640	29	3,000	4,260	33	49	33	82	1,856	76,756
4,272	6,312	92	2,184	4,104	52	105	53	158	1,845	113,014
3,100	3,720	6	1,800	3,000	8	13	8	21	1,856	20,729
2,970	4,325	5	1,900	2,670	7	11	7	18	1,933	13,806
4,100	5,700	15	1,620	3,300	43	27	32	59	.....	33,088
3,200	5,400	7	2,340	2,640	6	13.66	6	19.66	1,748	13,010
4,400	5,800	6	2,500	3,800	8	11.5	5	16.5	1,748	8,030
4,000	5,800	24	1,920	4,600	46	37	42	79	1,856	38,025
5,500	.....	1	3,300	3,780	6	9	6.5	15.5	1,818	5,553
4,400	5,000	4	2,050	2,900	9.5	11	8	19	1,840	20,875
4,400	5,225	7	2,500	2,900	12	14	12	26	1,787	25,641
3,600	6,000	29.5	2,280	3,900	71.87	44.66	72.8	117.46	1,710	38,904
3,890	6,000	25.5	1,800	4,544	40.5	46	40.5	86.5	1,850	50,000
4,095	4,600	6	2,804	3,614	18	15	17	32	1,794	14,805
4,000	4,400	2	1,600	2,400	5.5	8	5.5	13.5	1,724	10,900
4,000	6,500	17.5	2,400	3,600	41	48	53	101	1,725	66,605
4,000	5,000	12	1,800	2,940	25	26	23	49	1,784	27,036
4,272	6,480	40	2,352	6,600	81.5	68.5	89.5	158	1,808	72,991
3,900	5,232	14	1,800	3,288	27	30	27	57	1,800	41,380
4,600	6,136	19	2,520	3,912	32	29	30	58	1,800	20,446
4,700	6,400	17	2,520	4,320	19	25.4	17.35	42.75	.....	49,388
3,600	6,250	33	2,000	4,400	102	51.25	96.25	147.5	1,547	35,994
4,500	5,508	25	2,184	4,416	45	43	44	87	1,816	65,649
3,675	4,410	21	2,160	3,336	43.5	33	43.5	76.5	1,725	18,100
3,720	4,860	24	1,920	3,840	91.5	40.33	88.33	128.66	1,860	17,000 ¹⁸
5,000	6,600	8	2,400	4,600	52	25	48	73	1,856	46,400 ¹⁹
3,600	4,610	6	1,980	2,960	5	7	5	12	.....	.....
3,300	4,000	8	3,000	3,300	6.5	15	6.5	21.5	1,826	24,516
3,900	5,600	17	2,496	3,600	27	25	27	52	1,617	26,638
4,224	6,204	18	2,520	4,740	37	39	37	76	1,828	25,083
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	36	56	.....	12,681
3,200	3,500	5	2,200	2,600	12	10.5	22	32.5	1,732	25,000 ²⁰
3,240	3,400	3	2,600	2,730	3.5	8	5.5	13.5	2,121	6,595
4,000	5,100	30	2,500	4,000	48	49	48	97	.....	60,574
5,040	6,960	12	2,220	4,020	28	24	26	50	1,739	59,321

College and University Library

Library ¹	Ll- brarian	ASSOCIATE OR ASSISTANT CHIEF LIBRARIAN			DEPARTMENT HEADS			HEAD LIBRARIAN SCHOOL, COLLEGE, AND DEPARTMENTAL (PROFESSIONAL)		
		Low- est	High- est	Num- ber	Low- est	High- est	Num- ber	Low- est	High- est	Num- ber
91. Southern Methodist	7,500	.....	.....	..	4,000	4,800	8	5,900	6,800	3
92. Syracuse	12,000	.....	.....	..	4,500	5,000	7	3,900	4,600	12
93. Temple .....	.....*	.....	.....	..	4,800	5,600	7	4,800	5,500	7
94. Tennessee	10,000	7,000	.....	1	5,300	5,500	6	3,800	7,100	4
95. Texas	11,000	6,500	8,000	2	4,620	6,168	9	4,404	5,880	5.66
96. Texas A. & M.	9,120	6,984	.....	1	4,728	4,968	4	4,284	5,760	2
97. U.S. Air University	12,420	9,205	.....	1	6,390	7,465	7	5,440	6,250	2
98. U.S. Military Academy .....	.....*	6,605	.....	1	5,575	5,575	2	.....	.....	..
99. Utah	8,600	6,820	.....	1	3,850	4,300	4	4,300	4,850	4
100. Utah State	7,000	.....	.....	..	3,850 ¹¹	5,000	9	.....	.....	..
101. Vermont	7,700	5,500	.....	1	4,950	4,950	2	5,500	.....	1
102. Virginia ¹⁰	8,400	7,032	7,344	2	4,704	6,720	4	4,704	7,344	3
103. Virginia Poly. Inst.	8,400	5,400	6,720	2	4,704	5,880	6	.....	.....	..
104. Washington (St. Louis) ..	.....*	.....	.....	..	5,460	.....*	4	3,000	.....*	14
105. Washington (Seattle) ¹² ..	13,608	.....	.....	..	5,940	6,960	4	3,960	6,060	14
106. Washington State	12,000	10,800	.....	1	7,200	8,400	4	.....	.....	..
107. Wayne	13,400	8,875	.....	1	7,667	8,759	7	8,399	8,597	2
108. West Virginia ¹²	7,500	6,300	.....	1	4,500	6,000	6	.....	.....	..
109. Western Reserve .....	.....*	.....*	.....	1	4,440	5,376	6	3,300	5,376	5
110. Wisconsin ¹²	11,250	10,370	.....	1	5,750	8,250	8	4,812	8,700	11
111. Wyoming	10,308	.....	.....	..	5,208	6,720	4	.....	.....	..
112. Yale ¹² .....	.....*	.....*	.....*	3	.....*	.....*	8	.....*	.....*	10
High	17,500	11,000	12,300	9	7,728	11,123	44	8,399	15,000	30
Medium	10,308	7,032	8,760	1	5,200	6,168	5	4,600	6,540	4
Low	6,700	4,900	5,750	0	5,100	4,200	1	2,400	4,200	0
N ²¹	70	62	24	80	101	96	105	74	60	79

1. Central library and all agencies. 2. Excludes student assistants and building maintenance staff. 3. Excludes vacations and legal holidays. 4. Not reported or not available. 5. Excludes two fellows, each performing professional work, at \$2,020. 6. Included with department heads. 7-8. Salary range for the position. 9. Excludes personnel on academic department budgets. 10. Estimate. 11. Excludes three fellows at \$2,016, half-time. 12. Excludes Denison M. D. Memorial Library. 13. Excludes two half-time librarians at \$2,730 and \$2,202. 14. Un-salaried. 15. Part-time position. 16. Excludes T. C. Elementary and High School, Hilo Branch, Legislative Reference Bureau, and Industrial Relations Libraries. 17. Nine-month appointment. 18. Excludes Medical Center Library. 19. Excludes Maryland State College in Princess Anne. 20. Business Administration Library excluded from salary data. 21. Excludes Business Administration and Clements Libraries. 22. Excludes libraries of the

College and University Library

Library ¹	Fiscal Year Ending	STUDENT ENROLLMENT		Total Extension	Book Stock	Volumes Added	News- papers	Peri- odicals
		Under- graduate	Total Graduate					
1. Adelphi (N.Y.)	30Je57	1,936	1,002	1,335	84,051	5,430	10	805
2. Akron (Ohio)	31De56	2,510 ²	42	....	106,887	5,448	9	741
3. Albion (Mich.)	30Je57	1,520	4	....	91,304	3,068	10	475
4. Allegheny (Pa.)	30Je57	1,065	4	17	136,358	3,673	8	418
5. Amherst (Mass.)	30Je57	1,058	10	9	308,815	2,686	15	950
6. Antioch (Ohio)	30Je57	1,122	....	....	92,991	4,560	13	625
7. Associated Coll., Claremont (Calif.)	30Je57	1,689	435	....	508,930 ³	20,634 ⁴	50	1,645
8. Atlanta (Ga.)	30Je57	....	279	....	141,401	3,382	44	426
9. Baldwin-Wallace (Ohio)	30Je57	2,109	....	163	66,756	4,026	6	450
10. Beloit (Wis.)	30Je57	1,044	8	....	168,760	2,126	12	515
11. Bowdoin (Maine)	30Je57	825	....	....	245,405	4,080	11	510
12. Bradley (Ill.)	30Je57	3,088	80	....	100,000 ⁴	5,020	10	1,009
13. Bridgport (Conn.)	30Je57	1,606	9	38	72,628	6,135	5	612
14. Brigham Young (Utah)	31Mv57	8,765	256	504	240,788	18,899	38	3,015
15. Bryn Mawr (Pa.)	30Je57	628	180	....	245,503	5,424	12	960
16. Bucknell (Pa.)	30Je57	2,055	31	139	137,000	5,621	16	1,175
17. Butler (Ind.)	31Ag57	2,706	....	....	181,210	6,664	8	1,020
18. Carleton (Minn.)	30Je57	921	....	....	159,369	4,295	18	549
19. Central State (Ohio)	30Ap57	973	....	....	36,102	2,553	18	365
20. Clark (Mass.)	30Je57	719	148	....	196,458	2,202	9	931
21. Clemson (S.C.)	30Je57	3,104	106	....	159,465	6,851	42	1,806
22. Colby (Maine)	30Je57	1,125	....	....	177,551	7,081	6	644
23. Colgate (N.Y.)	30Je57	1,319	33	....	220,521	4,992	22	630
24. College of the Pacific (Calif.)	31Ag57	1,415	258	25	68,558	4,300	13	522
25. Colorado	30Je57	1,116	31	....	166,661	3,659	18	662
26. Connecticut	30Je57	840	1	....	166,595	5,336	7	765
27. Cooper Union (N.Y.)	30Je57	1,296	....	....	88,787	1,853	13	442
28. Davidson (N.C.)	30Je57	873	....	....	69,756	3,626	38	342
29. Denison (Ohio)	31Jv57	1,347	....	....	113,760	3,899	22	602
30. DePauw (Ind.)	30Je57	1,993	13	....	134,645	7,201	17	562

Salary Statistics, 1956-57 (Group I, Cont.)

ALL OTHER PROFESSIONAL ASSISTANTS			ALL NONPROFESSIONAL ASSISTANTS			TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT			Working Hours in Fiscal Year ²	Hours of Student Assistance
Low-est	High-est	Num-ber	Low-est	High-est	Num-ber	Pro-fessional	Nonpro-fessional	Total		
3,420	3,920	8	2,400	3,200	16	20	16	36	1,774	24,326
3,800	4,800	18	1,320	3,120	38	36.25	33.75	70	1,718	34,275
4,200	4,800	16	2,400	4,200	26	33	26	59	1,608	24,848
3,600	5,000	16	1,800	4,000	40	28	40	68	1,760	17,477
4,020	5,340	19.5	2,400	4,404	59.12	43.16	49.5	92.66	1,864	111,185
3,240	5,484	12	2,280	2,904	25	19	28	47	1,880	13,785
4,525	6,250	39	2,960	4,890	80	50	95	145	1,900	.....
3,805	4,480	4	2,960	4,180	8	7	8	15	1,864	.....
3,600	4,950	5	2,400	3,320	12	15	13	28	1,848	50,933
.....	.....	.....	1,860	4,000	10	9	10	19	1,850	37,700
3,400	4,500	12	1,860	3,600	9	16	8.5	24.5	1,733	9,643
3,744	5,880	19	2,208	4,320	43.5	29	43.5	72.5	.....³⁰	32,192
3,744	4,704	11	2,208	3,600	23	20	23.5	43.5	1,792	2,326
3,900	.....³	15	2,460	3,300	27.25	33	27	60	1,786	.....⁴
3,960	6,000	26	2,400	5,160	87	44	82.25	126.25	1,840	80,869
4,400	6,600	12	2,760	5,340	29	18	29	47	1,824	.....⁴
5,620	7,787	22	3,274	5,917	47	31	44.38	75.38	1,656	61,420
3,800	5,200	9	2,220	3,800	35	17	35	52	1,778	35,000
3,360	4,860	11	2,700	3,972	31	24	30	54	1,748	27,818
4,092	8,035	62	2,532	4,272	43	83	43	126	1,872	88,644
4,500	5,028	5	2,508	3,384	10	10	10.5	20.5	1,840	12,000 ³⁹
3,600	4,800	75	1,980	3,720	124	104	139.88	243.88	1,695	41,909
5,620	10,248	113.33	3,300	7,536	233	158.7	233	389	2,121	218,884
4,000	5,340	14	2,400	3,900	28	25	27	55	1,800	26,228
2,970	3,400	0	1,320	2,400	3.5	4	5	12	1,400	2,120
103	100	105	104	104	106	112	112	112	105	104

Schools of Law and Medicine. 23. Excludes School of Mines and Metallurgy at Rolla. 24. Salary data for University Library, Evanston only. 25. Ten months only. 26. Twelve per cent of salary paid for duties as Director of Libraries, Oregon State System of Higher Education. 27. Corporate colleges, formerly reported, have been excluded. 28. Salary data includes McKisick Memorial Library only. 29. Excludes branch college libraries. 30. Varies from 1,856 to 1,904 hours depending on length of service. 31. Salary data excludes Law Library and two other autonomous units. 32. Excludes Schools of Law and Medicine Libraries. 33. Excludes Wisconsin State Historical Society Library. Includes for the first time the University of Wisconsin in Milwaukee, formerly separately administered and reported. 34. Salary data includes Sterling Memorial Library only. 35. Includes Division of Health Affairs Library except for expenditures. 36. Number of libraries on which high, median and low are based.

Statistics, 1956-1957 (Group II)

LIBRARY OPERATING EXPENDITURES										Ratio of Library Expenditures to Total (Per Cent)
Staff Salaries	Student Service	Total Staff Salaries and Student Service	Books and Related Materials	Binding	Total for Books and Binding	Other Operating Expenditures ¹⁰	Total Operating Expenditures	Per Student Operating Expenditures	Total Educational and General Institutional Expenditures ¹¹	
\$ 41,338	\$ 6,726	\$ 48,064	\$17,500	\$ 3,283	\$20,783	\$ 3,243	\$ 72,090	\$ 24.54	\$2,806,096	2.56
41,781	14,538	56,319	18,330	2,925	21,255	10,601	88,175	33.55	1,871,054	4.71
23,004	3,820	26,824	14,704	1,585	16,289	1,413	44,526	33.62	1,207,459	3.68
27,323	2,540	29,864	11,227	1,457	12,684	1,778	44,326	41.46	889,243	4.98
58,044	6,243	64,287	32,107	3,267	35,374	7,727	107,388	100.55	2,512,964	4.27
36,083	10,002	46,085	24,236	3,738	23,966	2,155	72,206	64.35	1,316,708	5.46
62,311	15,936	78,247	36,724	7,446	44,170	8,145	130,562	61.47	3,161,834	4.13
36,049	6,490	42,539	12,249	3,186	15,435	4,667	62,641	224.52	604,892	10.35
26,098	2,807	28,905	10,189	2,497	12,686	873	42,464	20.13	1,236,636	3.51
28,350	2,900	31,250	11,500	1,500	13,000	1,865	46,115	43.83	1,107,466	4.16
26,478	4,089	30,567	19,948	2,830	22,778	2,326	55,671	67.48	1,558,659	3.54
32,600	7,000	39,600	18,640	4,000	22,640	2,250	64,490	20.35	1,933,204	3.33
23,870	3,370	27,240	12,690	1,220	13,910	674	41,824	25.89	1,298,145	3.22
75,100	49,280	124,380	80,175	7,000	87,175	4,450	216,005	23.94	4,325,275	4.99
51,095	4,280	55,375	18,968	3,206	22,174	2,868	80,417	99.51	1,543,468	5.27
40,428	12,249	52,677	26,996	4,309	31,305	2,363	86,345	41.48	2,244,170	3.89
44,419	9,050	53,469	18,005	2,696	20,701	2,566	76,736	28.35	2,136,000	3.59
20,241	7,702	27,943	17,286	883	18,169	1,935	48,047	51.60	1,346,090	3.56
29,600	4,831	34,431	10,852	82	10,934	2,036	47,401	48.65	1,200,585	3.94
26,316	5,074	31,390	16,969	2,645	19,614	4,541	55,545	64.06	1,298,881	4.27
58,787	10,720	69,507	26,991	7,001	33,992	6,774	110,273	34.35	2,854,704	3.86
37,447	3,600	41,047	17,454	2,876	20,330	4,436	65,813	58.50	1,288,150	5.10
37,623	11,520	49,143	17,761	1,429	19,190	5,092	73,425	54.22	.....⁶	.....³
38,193	2,582	40,775	22,511	2,562	25,073	2,255	68,103	40.70	1,256,617	5.41
24,966	4,442	29,408	12,179	1,572	13,751	1,470	44,629	38.90	.....⁶	.....⁶
51,169	4,732	55,902	22,383	2,461	24,844	2,273	83,019	98.71	1,336,135	6.21
50,409	9,102	59,511	11,637	3,326	14,963	4,032	78,506	60.57	1,475,454	5.32
18,235	3,877	22,112	14,308	1,609	15,917	3,013	41,052	47.02	944,975	4.34
32,558	5,811	38,369	16,648	2,313	18,961	3,214	60,544	44.94	1,334,100	4.53
47,566	3,601	51,167	15,422	1,868	17,290	7,942	76,399	38.08	1,926,781	3.96

College and University Library

Library ¹	STUDENT ENROLLMENT						
	Fiscal Year Ending	Total Undergraduate	Total Graduate	Total Extension	Book Stock	Volumes Added	Newspapers Periodicals
31. Detroit (Mich.)	30Je57	8,956	710	....	190,040	13,596	16 1,428
32. Dickinson (Pa.)	30Je57	950	....	....	102,053	4,379	14 497
33. Drake (Iowa)	31My57	5,031	1,353	1,384	153,265	6,514	8 813
34. Drexel (Pa.)	31Ag57	3,679	1,003	3,273	138,097	6,016	6 961
35. Duquesne (Pa.)	30Je57	3,767	417	....	76,757	6,329	7 786
36. Fenn (Ohio)	31Ag57	2,469	....	....	37,185	2,567	5 492
37. Fisk (Tenn.)	30Je57	739	45	....	130,532	4,132	98 467
38. Fort Hayes (Kan.)	30Je57	2,245	125	90	93,074	8,326	82 724
39. Franklin and Marshall (Pa.)	30Je57	1,195	102 ²	....	144,600	4,600	9 647
40. Gettysburg (Pa.)	30Je57	1,400	....	....	79,448	2,823	3 266
41. Goucher (Md.)	30Je57	690	15	....	99,566	2,811	3 487
42. Grinnell (Iowa)	30Je57	876	....	....	124,831	3,412	6 591
43. Hamilton (N.Y.)	30Je57	650	....	....	246,000	4,899	14 560
44. Hamline (Minn.)	30Je57	1,230	....	....	72,654	1,430	7 325
45. Haverford (Pa.)	31Ag57	454	4	....	207,477	3,577	6 665
46. Hobart and William Smith (N.Y.)	30Je57	971	....	....	96,929	2,464	5 356
47. Holy Cross (Mass.)	30Je57	1,819	3	....	179,522	4,736	29 395
48. Howard (Ala.)	31Ag57	1,523 ³	....	1,901	71,931	2,823	26 655
49. Howard (D.C.)	30Je57	3,544	334	....	330,838	8,670	31 1,981
50. Idaho State	30Je57	1,999	53	301	61,639	5,648	81 898
51. Illinois Inst. of Tech.	31Ag57	6,612	956	....	124,588	1,944	.. 952
52. Kent (Ohio)	30Je57	6,315	689	1,200	152,136	8,060	10 1,250
53. Knox (Ill.)	30Je57	795	....	....	88,222	2,738	9 380
54. Lafayette (Pa.)	31Ag57	1,616	....	....	149,639	2,287	5 500
55. Lewis and Clark (Ore.)	31My57	1,277	115	....	47,489	2,698	22 498
56. Loyola (Calif.)	31Je57	991	439	256	94,042	6,912	10 451
57. Loyola (La.)	31Je57	2,525	168	....	147,906	6,539	13 1,193
58. Luther (Iowa)	30Je57	1,073	....	40	105,970	3,959	15 262
59. McNeese (La.)	30Je57	1,915	....	....	27,850	4,750	26 523
60. Marygrove (Mich.)	30Je57	785	....	....	77,183	3,284	23 625
61. Middlebury (Vt.)	30Je57	1,263	7	....	113,085	4,133	13 505
62. Mills (Calif.)	30Je57	562	61	....	124,684	3,597	4 431
63. Mt. Holyoke (Mass.)	30Je57	1,293	44	....	252,410	6,566	14 723 ⁴
64. Muhlenberg (Pa.)	31Ag57	888	....	....	94,724	3,700	10 430
65. New Mexico	30Je57	1,982	322	434	100,667	6,167	29 1,255
66. New Mexico Highlands	30Je57	684	85	43	67,708	3,424	15 335
67. New Rochelle (N.Y.)	30Je57	856	....	....	66,524	2,061	16 385
68. North Texas	31Ag57	5,655	530	576	300,269	20,529	39 1,720
69. Oberlin (Ohio) ⁵	30Je57	1,935	220	....	531,423	8,986	25 1,200
70. Occidental (Calif.)	30Je57	1,343	84	....	127,913	6,300	19 679
71. Ohio Univ., Athens	30Je57	6,653	196	649	266,677	11,882	22 1,240
72. Queens (N.Y.)	30Je57	4,012	752	....	122,486	8,125	6 729
73. Redlands (Calif.)	30Je57	1,083	184	....	103,810	4,052	13 798
74. Reed (Ore.)	30Je57	624	20	....	112,421	5,474	5 500
75. Rollins (Fla.)	30Je57	625	....	....	98,103	3,824	20 378
76. Roosevelt (Ill.)	31Ag57	3,828	323	....	123,186	8,412	26 680
77. St. Catherine (Minn.)	30Je57	926	12	....	88,450	3,029	23 575
78. St. John's (Minn.)	30Je57	1,010	109	....	103,856	4,198	20 728
79. St. Joseph's (Ind.)	31Je57	830	....	....	65,489	2,695	14 580
80. San Francisco (Calif.)	30Je57	3,106	517	414	94,533	10,099	7 763
81. Santa Clara (Calif.)	30Je57	1,074	....	....	81,160	4,999	2 820
82. Sarah Lawrence (N.Y.)	30Je57	393	4	....	71,100	2,400	23 236
83. Skidmore (N.Y.)	30Je57	1,085	....	....	83,304	4,245	9 534
84. Smith (Mass.)	30Je57	2,254	83	....	414,419	8,374	30 1,472
85. South Dakota State	30Je57	3,061	164	....	117,432	4,735	20 1,022
86. Stetson (Fla.)	31Ag57	1,731	88	....	96,858	6,438	13 698
87. Swarthmore (Pa.)	30Je57	918	6	....	209,551	6,112	13 1,073
88. Sweet Briar (Va.)	30Je57	523	....	....	88,796	2,761	9 458
89. Toledo (Ohio)	30Je57	4,992	659	1,020	214,064	12,705	5 1,161
90. Trinity (Conn.)	30Je57	993	421	....	367,997	5,870	20 569
91. Tulsa (Okla.)	31My57	5,300	477	....	168,664	7,676	21 1,028
92. Valparaiso (Ind.)	30Je57	2,404	....	462	110,574	6,290	16 556
93. Vassar (N.Y.)	30Je57	1,470	8	....	315,474	7,561	39 1,435
94. Wake Forest (N.C.)	30Je57	2,174	....	....	147,971	7,679	39 1,308
95. Washington and Lee (Va.)	30Je57	966	....	....	169,000	3,571	13 418
96. Wellesley (Mass.)	30Je57	1,700	15	....	306,134	5,901	22 1,150
97. Wesleyan (Conn.)	30Je57	735	58	143	428,900	10,633	12 1,282
98. Western Michigan	30Je57	5,924	569	1,543	120,331	6,357	30 1,190
99. Wheaton (Ill.)	31Ag57	1,617	69	....	104,907	1,804	8 581
100. Wichita (Kan.)	30Je57	4,999	471	....	133,646	8,193	11 1,054
101. William and Mary (Va.)	30Je57	1,720	19	....	258,012	5,916	18 1,287
102. Williams (Mass.)	30Je57	1,052	8	....	231,435	3,979	11 805
103. Wittenberg (Ohio)	30Je57	1,367	53	301	103,075	2,309	12 660
104. Wooster (Ohio)	31Ag57	1,129	5	....	134,192	3,259	9 453
High		8,956	1,353	3,273	531,423	20,634	98 3,015
Median		1,320	102	358	123,887	4,743	13 658
Low		393	1	9	27,850	1,804	2 236
N ¹⁰		103	71	26	104	104	103 104

1. Central library and all agencies. 2. Does not include 2,401 evening students. 3. Includes documents. 4. Estimate. 5. Not reported or not available. 6. All part-time. 7. Does not include 275 evening students. 8. Plus 315 received through Hampshire Interlibrary Center. 9. Includes statistics of the Oberlin Public Library (about 8,000 volumes), operated for the city by the College in the college library building under a contract arrangement and heavily used by students and faculty. 10. Includes \$19,007 non-salaried services. 11. Does not include

Statistics, 1956-57 (Group II, Cont.)

LIBRARY OPERATING EXPENDITURES											
Staff Salaries	Student Service	Total Staff Salaries and Student Service	Books and Related Materials	Binding	Total for Books and Binding	Other Operating Expenditures ¹²	Total Operating Expenditures	Per Student Operating Expenditures	Total Educational and General Institutional Expenditures ¹⁴	Ratio of Library Expenditures to Total (Per Cent)	
..... ^a	.....^a	94,648	53,615	8,343	61,959	2,827	159,434	16.49	4,761,515	3.34	31
28,583	4,766	33,349	13,484	1,672	15,156	.....	48,503	31.05	903,526	5.36	32
53,039	13,850	66,889	19,390	3,360	22,750	4,360	93,999	14.72	2,045,368	4.59	33
49,237	7,271	56,508	23,160	3,093	26,253	3,082	85,843	18.33	3,500,000	2.45	34
43,643	5,175	48,818	24,100	4,400	28,500	3,942	81,260	19.42	1,901,392	4.27	35
23,829	1,635	25,464	8,612	926	9,538	935	35,937	14.55	1,549,044	2.32	36
..... ^b	.....^b	39,863	10,286	706	10,992	1,787	52,642	67.27	917,625	5.73	37
29,418	9,785	39,203	23,000	600	23,600	1,564	64,367	28.15	1,436,062	4.48	38
26,899	8,105	35,004	11,150	1,780	12,930	1,650	49,584	41.18	919,888	5.39	39
16,900	2,400	19,300	11,500	2,000	13,500	2,200	35,000	25.00	1,096,000	3.19	40
25,290	4,424	29,714	11,186	1,796	12,982	1,478	44,174	62.65	895,605	4.93	41
26,145	3,365	29,510	13,378	2,323	15,701	1,509	46,720	53.33	1,302,783	3.58	42
28,699	8,371	37,070	15,353	62	15,415	7,480	59,965	92.25	986,674	6.07	43
19,266	1,909	21,175	11,415	1,200	12,615	1,573	35,363	28.75	809,053	4.37	44
44,460	4,748	49,208	22,707	1,656	24,363	6,459	80,030	174.73	824,584	9.70	45
14,720	8,605	23,325	11,597	1,948	13,545	1,636	38,506	39.65	.....^c	.....^c	46
22,139	11,585	33,724	14,478	1,535	16,013	28,642	78,379	42.97	1,094,831	7.15	47
19,385	4,968	24,353	9,911	3,034	12,945	3,329	40,627	26.67	657,645	6.17	48
113,866	11,776	125,642	41,480	4,360	45,840	10,716	182,200	46.98	5,167,835	3.52	49
32,760	20,060	52,820	18,085	2,667	20,752	4,102	77,674	37.85	1,450,736	5.35	50
38,640	3,500	42,140	17,500	2,400	19,900	3,600	65,640	.....^d	.....^d	.....^d	51
82,300	8,900	91,200	44,321	9,025	53,346	8,820	153,366	21.89	3,924,658	3.90	52
22,170	2,129	24,299	10,389	1,550	11,939	7,233	43,471	54.68	896,617	4.84	53
14,250	3,150	17,400	18,813	2,000	20,813	1,000	39,213	24.26	1,975,000	1.98	54
25,868	4,192	30,060	10,459	771	11,230	2,737	44,027	31.62	845,618	5.20	55
29,033	3,752	32,785	32,213	3,458	35,671	1,951	70,407	49.23	.....^e	.....^e	56
21,277	1,395	22,672	17,485	4,980	22,465	1,845	30,982	18.93	1,682,866	3.03	57
23,267	4,019	27,286	8,692	753	9,445	1,369	38,100	35.50	721,625	5.27	58
25,681	1,850	27,531	30,065	1,000	31,065	868	59,464	31.05	1,451,413	4.09	59
30,361	2,464	32,825	10,998	2,279	13,277	1,112	47,214	60.14	667,594	7.07	60
33,826	1,678	35,504	16,923	831	17,754	3,713	56,971	44.85	.....^f	.....^f	61
19,547	4,138	23,685	10,001	2,015	12,016	960	36,661	58.80	768,978	4.76	62
60,273	2,090	62,363	27,653	2,630	30,283	6,288	98,934	73.99	1,894,228	5.22	63
28,565	1,274	29,839	9,213	579	9,792	3,357	42,988	48.52	798,863	5.28	64
42,752	6,425	49,177	40,521	7,191	47,712	4,413	101,302	43.96	2,484,815	4.07	65
15,100	5,000	20,100	11,000	2,000	13,000	2,500	35,600	46.29	801,302	4.44	66
33,154	4,320	37,474	8,275	861	9,136	1,464	48,074	56.16	624,538	7.69	67
75,657	16,757	92,414	55,853	9,677	65,530	9,680	167,624	27.10	3,061,026	5.47	68
93,888	30,266	124,154	33,553	6,695	40,248	8,808	173,210	80.32	3,662,104	4.78	69
44,874	4,713	49,587	21,371	2,540	23,911	4,034	77,532	54.33	1,652,168	4.69	70
70,770	16,507	87,277	43,665	6,305	49,970	7,212	144,459	21.09	4,465,500 ^g	3.23	71
141,340	29,346	170,686	27,176	2,480	29,656	3,190	203,532	42.72	3,261,253	6.24	72
35,552	7,749	43,301	12,712	1,126	13,838	4,426	61,565	48.57	1,357,062	4.53	73
24,640	4,500	29,140	16,150	1,500	17,650	2,000	48,790	75.76	.....^h	.....^h	74
30,903	.....	30,903	5,928	714	6,642	1,646	39,191	62.70	882,700	4.44	75
83,762	1,692	85,454	20,038	2,790	22,828	6,972	115,254	27.76	1,922,722	6.04	76
11,651	6,389	18,040	20,229	901	21,130	905	59,082	62.56	867,661	6.73	77
23,321	1,667	24,988	11,136	1,834	12,970	1,893	39,851	35.61	709,345	5.60	78
16,100	3,270	19,370	12,862	302	13,164	3,219	35,753	43.07	850,283	4.24	79
53,922	12,055	65,977	42,150	3,382	45,532	7,781	101,290	27.95	1,329,903	7.60	80
26,342	2,203	28,545	27,801	2,549	30,349	3,742	62,636	58.32	1,000,910	6.25	81
21,907	2,023	23,930	8,380	984	9,364	2,712	36,006	90.69	761,664	4.72	82
37,059	.....	37,059	10,243	1,307	11,550	1,445	50,054	46.13	1,288,917	3.88	83
93,478	4,792	98,270 ⁱ	38,339	4,937	43,276	6,916	148,462	63.52	3,538,891	4.19	84
38,561	11,217	49,778	23,050	6,003	29,053	5,676	84,507	26.20	5,385,778	1.56	85
38,027	13,162	51,189	18,815	3,674	22,480	2,124	75,793	41.66	1,259,456	6.01	86
66,705	4,903	71,608	22,414	4,171	26,585	8,487	106,680	116.20	1,583,150	6.73	87
22,524	794	23,318	10,295	1,800	12,095	1,115	36,528	69.84	795,680	4.59	88
48,500	5,500	54,000	20,744	4,039	24,783	3,517	82,300	14.56	2,620,000	3.10	89
41,169	3,496	44,665	16,848	3,470	20,318	2,896	67,879	48.00	1,477,498	4.60	90
53,951	12,226	66,677	27,758	4,015	31,773	6,727	105,177	19.20	1,867,816	5.63	91
29,800	8,917	38,717	24,318	1,405	25,723	1,527	65,967	27.44	1,451,808	4.54	92
127,069	5,887	132,956	36,652	5,604	42,256	6,969	182,181	123.26	2,837,000	6.31	93
56,543	11,346	67,889	45,718	4,758	50,476	3,131	121,496	55.88	.....^j	.....^j	94
22,265	800	23,065	10,407	1,198	11,605	895	35,565	36.81	1,118,339	3.18	95
97,401	1,343	98,744	31,988	5,782	37,770	4,037	140,551	81.37	3,072,244	4.57	96
74,216	12,687	86,903	54,937	12,838	67,775	4,026	158,704	200.13	2,425,923	6.54	97
79,892	16,698	96,590	27,953	3,731	31,684	3,208	131,482	20.24	4,335,659	3.03	98
18,454	5,306	23,761	10,372	1,702	12,074	1,657	37,492	22.24	1,396,227	2.67	99
52,195	12,356	64,551	33,353	3,698	37,051	3,373	104,975	19.19	2,347,042	4.47	100
66,512	9,954	76,466	29,062	2,895	31,957	10,625	119,048	68.51	1,584,128	7.31	101
44,048	2,707	46,755	25,173	4,335	29,508	3,112	79,375	74.88	2,415,539	3.28	102
32,195	5,166	37,361	9,574	1,584	10,158	1,146	48,665	34.27	1,415,750	3.43	103
26,975	4,265	31,240	12,811	1,468	14,279	3,002	48,521	42.78	1,159,233	4.18	104
141,340	49,280	190,620	80,175	12,838	93,013	28,642	216,005	224.52	5,385,778	10.35	High
33,490	4,936	38,426	17,631	2,489	20,120	3,082	65,065	43.90	1,405,989	4.54	Median
11,651	794	12,445	5,928	62	6,462	674	35,000	14.55	604,892	1.56	Low
102	100	202	104	104	208	103	104	103	96	96	N ¹²

music and art libraries staff salaries. 12. Number of libraries on which high, median, and low are based. 13. Includes supplies, transportation and all other non-capital expenditures not specifically reported. 14. Includes expenditures for administration, resident instruction, organized research, extension, libraries, plant operation and maintenance, etc., but excludes capital costs and expenditures for auxiliary enterprises such as dormitories, cafeterias, etc.

College and University Library Salary

Library ^a	Librarian	ASSOCIATE OR ASSISTANT CHIEF LIBRARIAN			DEPARTMENT HEADS			HEAD LIBRARIAN SCHOOL, COLLEGE, AND DEPARTMENTAL (PROFESSIONAL)		
		Low-est	High-est	Num-ber	Low-est	High-est	Num-ber	Low-est	High-est	Num-ber
1. Adelphi (N.Y.)	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$		\$	\$	
2. Akron (Ohio)	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .		.. . . .	.. . . .	7	.. . . .	.. . . .
3. Albion (Mich.)	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .		.. . . .	.. . . .		.. . . .	.. . . .
4. Allegheny (Pa.)	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .		.. . . .	.. . . .		.. . . .	.. . . .
5. Amherst (Mass.)	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .		.. . . .	.. . . .		.. . . .	.. . . .
6. Antioch (Ohio)	7,425	.. . . .	6,100	1	4,800	5,500	3	.. . . .	.. . . .
7. Associated Coll., Claremont (Calif.)	9,000	4,500	8,000	3	4,000	5,000	3	.. . . .	.. . . .
8. Atlanta (Ga.)	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .		.. . . .	.. . . .		.. . . .	.. . . .
9. Baldwin-Wallace (Ohio)	6,800	.. . . .	.. . . .		4,000	4,600	3	.. . . .	.. . . .
10. Beloit (Wis.)	6,500	.. . . .	.. . . .		4,000	4,400	2	.. . . .	.. . . .
11. Bowdoin (Maine)	8,400	5,600	.. . . .	1	4,000	4,200	2	.. . . .	.. . . .
12. Bradley (Ill.)	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .		.. . . .	.. . . .		.. . . .	.. . . .
13. Bridgeport (Conn.)	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .		.. . . .	.. . . .		.. . . .	.. . . .
14. Brigham Young (Utah)	8,000	5,500	5,700	2	4,200	5,500	7	.. . . .	.. . . .
15. Bryn Mawr (Pa.)	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .		.. . . .	.. . . .		.. . . .	.. . . .
16. Bucknell (Pa.)	6,800	.. . . .	.. . . .		3,850	4,700	4	.. . . .	.. . . .
17. Butler (Ind.)	6,300	.. . . .	3,550		.. . . .	2,800		.. . . .	.. . . .
18. Carleton (Minn.)	7,000	.. . . .	.. . . .		3,500	4,300	4	.. . . .	.. . . .
19. Central State (Ohio)	7,000	.. . . .	.. . . .		4,000	4,300	2	.. . . .	.. . . .
20. Clark (Mass.)	6,700	.. . . .	.. . . .		.. . . .	.. . . .		.. . . .	.. . . .
21. Clemson (S.C.)	7,476	4,968	.. . . .	1	4,500	5,808	4	.. . . .	.. . . .
22. Colby (Maine)	.. . . .	.. . . .	5,100	1	4,200	4,900	3	.. . . .	.. . . .
23. Colgate (N.Y.)	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .		4,500	5,000	4	3,600	.. . . .	1
24. College of the Pacific (Calif.)	1,750 ^a	.. . . .	4,600		.. . . .	3,600		.. . . .	.. . . .
25. Colorado	5,400	.. . . .	.. . . .		.. . . .	.. . . .		.. . . .	.. . . .
26. Connecticut	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .		.. . . .	.. . . .		.. . . .	.. . . .
27. Cooper Union (N.Y.)	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .		.. . . .	.. . . .		.. . . .	.. . . .
28. Davidson (N.C.)	6,600	.. . . .	.. . . .		3,800	3,950	1	.. . . .	.. . . .
29. Denison (Ohio)	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .		4,800	.. . . .	2	.. . . .	.. . . .
30. DePauw (Ind.)	7,000	4,800	.. . . .	1	4,700	.. . . .		.. . . .	.. . . .
31. Detroit (Mich.)	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .		4,600	5,775	5	.. . . .	.. . . .
32. Dickinson (Pa.)	7,000	.. . . .	.. . . .		5,000	6,000	3	.. . . .	.. . . .
33. Drake (Iowa)	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .		.. . . .	.. . . .		.. . . .	.. . . .
34. Drexel (Pa.)	.. . . .	6,000	.. . . .	1	4,300	5,200	4	.. . . .	.. . . .
35. Duquesne (Pa.)	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .		.. . . .	.. . . .		.. . . .	.. . . .
36. Fenn (Ohio)	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .		.. . . .	.. . . .		.. . . .	.. . . .
37. Fisk (Tenn.)	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .		4,658	6,292	3	.. . . .	.. . . .
38. Fort Hayes (Kan.)	6,830	.. . . .	.. . . .		3,630	.. . . .	2	.. . . .	.. . . .
39. Franklin and Marshall (Pa.)	7,777	5,170	.. . . .	1	3,800	.. . . .		.. . . .	.. . . .
40. Gettysburg (Pa.)	5,200	3,900	.. . . .		.. . . .	.. . . .		.. . . .	.. . . .
41. Goucher (Md.)	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .		.. . . .	.. . . .		.. . . .	.. . . .
42. Grinnell (Iowa)	5,700	.. . . .	.. . . .		.. . . .	.. . . .		.. . . .	.. . . .
43. Hamilton (N.Y.)	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .		.. . . .	.. . . .		.. . . .	.. . . .
44. Hamline (Minn.)	7,000	.. . . .	.. . . .		2,900 ^a	4,000	4	.. . . .	.. . . .
45. Haverford (Pa.)	.. . . .	4,380	4,500	2	3,504	3,840	4	.. . . .	.. . . .
46. Hobart and William Smith (N.Y.)	4,900	3,850	.. . . .		3,500	.. . . .		.. . . .	.. . . .
47. Holy Cross (Mass.)	7,000	.. . . .	5,100	1	3,500	4,700	2	.. . . .	.. . . .
48. Howard (Ala.)	5,700	4,800	.. . . .	1	3,000	3,480	2	.. . . .	.. . . .
49. Howard (D.C.)	7,785	.. . . .	.. . . .		4,660	5,575	5	4,080	5,500	4
50. Idaho State	7,200	5,400	5,460	2	4,800	5,040	2	.. . . .	4,740	1
51. Illinois Inst. of Tech.	8,800	.. . . .	.. . . .		4,800	5,600	2	.. . . .	.. . . .
52. Kent (Ohio)	9,600	5,300	5,800	2	4,400	5,400	4	.. . . .	.. . . .
53. Knox (Ill.)	7,500	.. . . .	.. . . .		3,600	5,000		.. . . .	.. . . .
54. Lafayette (Pa.)	5,600	.. . . .	.. . . .		.. . . .	.. . . .		3,000	.. . . .	1
55. Lewis and Clark (Ore.)	7,000 ¹⁰	.. . . .	5,300 ¹⁰	1	.. . . .	.. . . .		.. . . .	.. . . .
56. Loyola (Calif.)	7,000	.. . . .	.. . . .		.. . . .	.. . . .		5,100	.. . . .	1
57. Loyola (La.)	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .		.. . . .	.. . . .		.. . . .	.. . . .
58. Luther (Iowa)	6,181	.. . . .	.. . . .		4,503	.. . . .	2	.. . . .	.. . . .
59. McNeese (La.)	7,525	.. . . .	.. . . .		4,000	5,000	3	3,000	.. . . .	1
60. Marygrove (Mich.)	6,300	.. . . .	.. . . .		.. . . .	.. . . .		.. . . .	.. . . .
61. Middlebury (Vt.)	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	1	.. . . .	.. . . .	2	.. . . .	.. . . .
62. Mills (Calif.)	6,000	.. . . .	.. . . .		4,000	4,450	3	.. . . .	.. . . .
63. Mt. Holyoke (Mass.)	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	1	.. . . .	.. . . .	2	.. . . .	.. . . .
64. Muhlenberg (Pa.)	6,800	4,800	.. . . .	1	3,700	.. . . .	1	.. . . .	.. . . .
65. New Mexico	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .		.. . . .	.. . . .		.. . . .	.. . . .
66. New Mexico Highlands	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	1	.. . . .	.. . . .	1	.. . . .	.. . . .
67. New Rochelle (N.Y.)	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .		.. . . .	.. . . .		.. . . .	.. . . .
68. North Texas	8,800	5,800	6,600	2	4,600	5,400	7	5,800	.. . . .	1
69. Oberlin (Ohio)	10,075	.. . . .	.. . . .		5,400	5,400	3	4,500	4,650	4
70. Occidental (Calif.)	6,000	.. . . .	.. . . .		3,920	4,720	4	.. . . .	.. . . .
71. Ohio Univ., Athens	8,123	.. . . .	.. . . .		5,000	5,446	6	.. . . .	.. . . .
72. Queens (N.Y.)	8,900	.. . . .	8,250	1	6,150	6,950	4	4,250	6,050	5
73. Redlands (Calif.)	6,600	.. . . .	.. . . .		4,480	4,920	4	.. . . .	.. . . .
74. Reed (Ore.)	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .		.. . . .	.. . . .		.. . . .	.. . . .
75. Rollins (Fla.)	5,060	.. . . .	.. . . .		3,000	3,290	2	.. . . .	.. . . .

Statistics,¹ 1956-1957 (Group II)

ALL OTHER PROFESSIONAL ASSISTANTS			ALL NONPROFESSIONAL ASSISTANTS			TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT ²			Working Hours in Fiscal Year ⁴	Hours of Student Assistance	
Low-est	High-est	Num-ber	Low-est	High-est	Num-ber	Pro-fessional	Nonpro-fessional	Total			
\$4,000	\$	4	\$2,400	\$	8	5	7.2	12.2	1,680	7,924	1
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	8	3.2	11.2	1,824	19,163	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.5	1.5	6	1,666	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2	8	1,640	4,112	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8.5	16.5	1,613	3,950	5
4,500	.....	1	2,300	3,300	3,625	5	3	8	1,626	10,200	6
3,200	4,000	4.5	2,000	3,150	10	11	9.5	20.5	1,860	15,936	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	4	12	1,810	12,980	8
.....	.....	.....	2,178	2,310	2	4	2.5	6.5	1,777	5,395	9
3,800	.....	1	2,200	3,600	3	4	4	8	1,880	6,500	10
.....	.....	.....	2,002	2,908	2	4	2.5	6.5	1,778	5,841	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.5	1.5	8	1,575	9,331	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	8	1,830	4,493	13
4,000	4,900	6	2,250	3,800	12	16	12	28	1,880	44,596	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.75	7	14.75	1,671	6,000	15
3,600	3,850	3	1,820	3,600	6	8	6	14	1,930	5,000	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,580	.....	4	8	12	1,782	9,628	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	6	9	1,824	2,060	18
3,200	.....	1	3,100	.....	1	6	1	7	1,320	6,000	19
.....	.....	.....	1,976	2,440	6	3	6	9	1,645	5,970	20
3,612	4,560	5	2,004	2,832	10	9.25	8.75	18	1,909	5,310	21
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.5	7	11.5	1,710	6,197	22
.....	4,300	1	.....	.....	.....	6	7	13	1,853	5,174	23
4,000	.....	1	2,312	3,900	3	6.25	2.625	8.875	1,679	1,535	24
.....	.....	.....	2,100	2,400	.....	4	4.75	8.75	1,833	4,955	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	9.5	12.5	1,605	6,590	26
4,000	5,400	7	2,800	3,300	3	8	5.5	13.5	1,659	8,946	27
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	4,875	28
1,900 ³	4,300 ³	4	2,100 ³	2,900 ³	4	6	5.6	11.6	1,732	4,646	29
4,000	4,000	4	1,500	2,400	6	8	5.3	13.3	1,773	6,000	30
4,600	5,700	3	2,436	3,240	16	8	16	24	1,824	15,912	31
5,000	5,200	2	2,000	2,100	5	4.5	5	9.5	1,729	7,292	32
.....	.....	.....	2,150	2,640	6	9	6	15	1,986	21,577	33
3,750	4,200	3	2,000	3,120	8	9	8.5	17.5	1,566	.....	34
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	6	13	1,794	10,350	35
.....	.....	.....	2,880	.....	2	4	2	6	1,725	1,635	36
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	6	13	1,920	5,500	37
.....	.....	.....	2,640	4,658	2	4	2	6	1,765	13,518	38
3,300	.....	1	.....	2,420	2.3	5	2.3	7.3	1,679	.....	39
.....	.....	.....	1,900	2,100	3	3	3	6	1,800	3,200	40
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4.27	8.27	1,604	3,440	41
4,000	4,400	6	2,400	.....	1	6	1.5	7.5	1,700	4,086	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	7	1,800	2,706	43
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	1,600	2,849	44
3,804	4,104	2	2,700	3,504	7	4	7	11	1,631	5,100	45
.....	.....	.....	2,470	.....	.....	3	4	7	1,637	2,567	46
2,600	3,480	4	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7	1,824	8,008	47
2,700	4,200	1.75	2,100	3,300	3	4.25	3	7.25	1,794	11,196	48
3,670	3,805	7	2,960	3,500	13	17	13	30	1,808 ^{3a}	14,983	49
4,500	4,680	2	1,500 ³	3,000	4	7	2.85	9.85	1,816	18,404	50
4,000	4,500	2	2,580	3,000	4	5	4	9	1,833	4,000	51
3,600	4,500	5	2,400	3,100	12	12.5	10	22.5	1,768	16,535	52
.....	.....	.....	2,200	2,700	.....	3	4	7	1,848	3,850	53
3,700	.....	1	2,000	3,150	2	3	2	5	1,587	3,500	54
3,900	4,800 ^{3b}	3	2,800	3,000	2	5	2	7	1,880	4,192	55
4,960	5,040	2	2,700	3,240	5	4	7	11	1,840	3,752	56
3,500	.....	2	2,600	3,100	6	3	6	9	1,880	6,160	57
3,900	4,200	2	.....	.....	.....	5	2	7	1,750	6,700	58
5,125	6,625	4	2,275	.....	2	5	2	7	1,750	925	59
.....	.....	.....	3,000	3,600	2	6	2	8	1,768	3,286	60
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	7	6	7.5	13.5	1,754	2,438	61
.....	1,980	5	.....	3,480	2.5	4.5	2.5	7	1,688	2,429	62
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	9	9.5	18.5	1,650 ³	3,430	63
3,500	3,600	2	2,170	3,300	3	5	3	8	1,768	1,274	64
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	5	12	1,840	6,237	65
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	1,840	9,000	66
3,800	4,100	4	2,220	2,904	6	4.5	5.23	9.73	1,260	5,100	67
3,000	4,920	5	2,280	2,600	5	15.75	2	17.75	1,784	37,823	68
3,900	4,650	10	2,200	3,600	26	16.5	19.26	35.76	1,800	6,229	69
2,760	.....	1	2,400	3,440	7.5	6	6.75	12.75	1,839	6,127	70
4,000	4,894	2	2,208	3,960	12	9	12	21	1,809	29,395	71
4,250	6,050	8	2,020	5,305	6	19	6	25	1,400	27,903	72
.....	.....	.....	2,820	3,420	5.75	5	5.75	10.75	1,800	7,579	73
3,600	4,100	3	2,520	2,600	4	4	2.66	6.66	1,920	4,500	74
2,777	3,032	4	1,750	1,961	10	6.5	7	13.5	1,680	.....	75

College and University Library

Library ³	Li- brarian	ASSOCIATE OR CHIEF LIBRARIAN			DEPARTMENT HEADS			HEAD LIBRARIAN SCHOOL, COLLEGE, AND DEPARTMENTAL (PROFESSIONAL)		
		Low- est	High- est	Num- ber	Low- est	High- est	Num- ber	Low- est	High- est	Num- ber
76. Roosevelt (Ill.)	6,500	.....	.....	..	5,400	5,500	4	.....	5,400	1
77. St. Catherine (Minn.)	8,213	.....	.....	..	4,100	4,533	..	4,808	5,000	..
78. St. John's (Minn.)	7,100	7,100	.....	1	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..
79. St. Joseph's (Ind.)	8,000	.....	7,000	1	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..
80. San Francisco (Calif.)	6,500	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..
81. Santa Clara (Calif.)	7,500	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	6,000	.....	..
82. Sarah Lawrence (N.Y.)	6,600	.....	5,150	1	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..
83. Skidmore (N.Y.)	5,900	.....	.....	..	4,700	5,600	2	.....	.....	..
84. Smith (Mass.)	.....	.....	.....	..	4,000	5,100	6	.....	.....	..
85. South Dakota State	7,500	6,500	.....	1	3,600	5,600	4	.....	4,960	1
86. Stetson (Fla.)	5,600	5,500	.....	1	4,100	4,700	3	.....	2,500 ⁴	1
87. Swarthmore (Pa.)	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..
88. Sweet Briar (Va.)	5,800	.....	4,200	1	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..
89. Toledo (Ohio)	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	1
90. Trinity (Conn.)	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..
91. Tulsa (Okla.)	6,900	.....	.....	..	4,200	5,400	5	6,000	.....	1
92. Valparaiso (Ind.)	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..
93. Vassar (N.Y.)	9,000	.....	.....	..	6,100	7,100	4	4,600	5,300	2
94. Wake Forest (N.C.)	8,000	.....	.....	..	3,800	4,000	4	4,000	4,200	2
95. Washington and Lee (Va.)	.....	.....	.....	..	4,100	4,500	3	.....	.....	..
96. Wellesley (Mass.)	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..
97. Wesleyan (Conn.)	10,800	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..
98. Western Michigan	8,900 ⁵	7,600 ⁵	.....	1	6,900 ⁵	7,100 ⁵	5	.....	.....	..
99. Wheaton (Ill.)	4,950	.....	.....	..	3,000	5,000	4	.....	.....	..
100. Wichita (Kan.)	7,300	.....	.....	..	4,400	5,400	5	.....	.....	..
101. William and Mary (Va.)	7,344	.....	.....	..	3,456	5,400	4	3,420	.....	1
102. Williams (Mass.)	9,250	6,000	.....	..	4,800	4,800	2	.....	.....	..
103. Wittenberg (Ohio)	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..
104. Wooster (Ohio)	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..
High	10,800	7,600	8,250	3	6,900	7,100	7	6,000	6,050	5
Median	7,000	5,350	5,380	1	4,100	5,000	3	4,375	4,980	1
Low	4,900	3,850	3,550	1	2,900	2,860	1	3,000	4,200	1
N ¹⁸	64	20	16	29	57	52	57	14	10	17

1. Salaries are as of September 1, 1957. 2. Central library and all agencies. 3. Excludes student assistants and building maintenance staff. 4. Excludes vacations and legal holidays. 5. Not reported or not available. 6. 25 per cent appointment. 7. Ten months. 8. Nine months. 9a. 1,800-1,812 according to length of service. 9. Ten

College and University Library

Library ³	Fiscal Year Ending	STUDENT ENROLLMENT ³			Book Stock	Volumes Added	News- papers	Peri- odicals
		Total Under- graduate	Total Graduate	Total Extension				
1. Agnes Scott (Ga.)	30Je57	599	...	...	67,992	2,469	7	305
2. Alabama College	30Ag57	642	3	67	69,240	1,680	16	449
3. Alaska	30Je57	501	31	2,703	62,421	2,861	15	675
4. Alma College (Mich.)	30Je57	721	...	...	62,137 ⁶	1,358	8	209
5. Anderson (Ind.)	30Je57	979	78	...	42,507	2,492	6	441
6. Arkansas A. & M.	30Je57	896	...	102	24,959	792	17	270
7. Arkansas State	30Je57	2,031	17	226	43,005	3,033	6	475
8. Ashland (Ohio)	10Je57	510	23	68	30,318	1,425	5	192
9. Augustana (S.D.)	30Je57	1,128 ¹	...	...	41,247	2,804	6	317
10. Aurora (Ill.)	35Je57	706	...	...	39,948	721	4	238
11. Bard (N.Y.)	30Je57	231	...	...	71,814	1,927	10	330
12. Bates (Maine)	30Je57	856	...	16	102,303	2,540	8	467
13. Beaver (Pa.)	30Je57	632	...	...	35,200	1,137	8	258
14. Belhaven (Miss.)	15Je57	210	...	...	24,657	356	4	113
15. Bennett (N.C.)	30Je57	460	...	...	34,320	1,387	22	145
16. Bennington (Vt.)	30Je57	349	6	...	34,349	858	6	166
17. Bethany (Kan.)	31My57	300	...	...	32,825	675	8	210
18. Birmingham-Southern (Ala.)	31Ag57	950	79	...	82,794	1,566	11	421
19. Catawba (N.C.)	30Je57	715	...	...	48,404	2,005	8	363
20. Cedar Crest (Pa.)	30Je57	488	...	...	35,523	722	4	181
21. Chapman (Calif.)	31Ag57	195	...	...	30,506	2,482	6	300
22. Coe (Iowa)	31Ag57	941	...	...	62,591	1,660	8	261
23. Coker (S.C.)	31Je57	302	...	353	29,952	410	11	189
24. Concord (W.Va.)	30Je57	1,134	...	353	25,739 ⁹	807 ¹⁰	17	807
25. Concordia (Minn.)	30Je57	1,463	...	...	51,654	4,196	10	307

Salary Statistics,¹ 1956-57 (Group II, Cont.)

ALL OTHER PROFESSIONAL ASSISTANTS			ALL NONPROFESSIONAL ASSISTANTS			TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT ²			Working Hours in Fiscal Year ⁴	Hours of Student Assistance	
Low-est	High-est	Num-ber	Low-est	High-est	Num-ber	Pro-fessional	Nonpro-fessional	Total			
3,900	4,550	3	2,592	....	..	9	15	24	1,582 ¹¹	1,500 ¹¹	76
2,900	....	1	3,300	....	2.5	3	2.5	5.5	1,800	7,770	77
....	....	....	1,800	3,600	2	2	2	4	1,800	3,472	78
4,200	4,500	5	3,300	3,480	4	6.5	3	11.5	1,762	11,193	79
4,020	4,600	4	2,580	3,500	4	5	4	9	1,672	2,448	81
....	3,800	8	2,900	3,700	2.8	5	2.8	5.6	1,700	3,400	82
4,250	4,400	2	....	3,100	8	5	6	11	1,518	....	83
3,250	4,550	7.5	1,930	3,100	14	15.5	14	29.5	1,620	....	84
....	4,600	1	1,980	2,460	4	8	4	12	2,028	15,000	85
....	....	....	1,800	3,000	6	5.17	5.33	10.5	1,450 ^{11a}	....	86
....	....	....	....	....	....	10.25	8	18.25	1,770	5,888	87
3,400	3,800	2	1,900	2,400	3	4	3	7	1,689 ¹¹	934	88
....	....	....	....	....	7	8	7.5	15.5	1,836	7,943	89
....	....	....	....	....	....	6	4	10	1,680	3,885	90
3,780	4,740	2	2,520	3,960	5	9	3.75	12.75	1,744	15,414	91
....	....	....	....	....	....	4.5	2.5	7	1,440	7,895	92
4,400	5,000	6	2,312	3,692	22	13	19.88	32.88	1,700	7,163	93
3,200	3,800	4	1,920	2,520	9	11	9	20	1,762	16,005	94
....	....	....	1,900	2,100	2	4	2.5	6.5	1,748	1,120	95
3,500	5,800	12	2,460	3,360	16	13.5	12.69	26.19	1,505	971 ¹¹	96
4,000	5,800	10.5	2,200	3,300	9.5	12.5	11	23.5	1,680	10,000	97
4,100 ¹⁷	6,150 ¹⁷	3	3,200	3,780	4	10	4.5	14.5	1,225 ¹¹	19,335	98
....	....	....	....	....	....	5.25	....	5.25	1,864	....	99
4,200	4,600	2	2,400	3,200	9.5	7	8.125	15.125	1,800	15,280	100
3,312	....	1	2,304	3,456	11	6.25	11	17.25	1,912	13,214	101
3,200	3,500	2	2,080	2,700	7	6	6	12	1,638	3,608	102
....	....	....	....	....	....	3	6.5	9.5	1,856	5,740	103
....	....	....	....	....	....	6	1	7	1,422	6,964	104
5,125	6,625	12	3,300	5,305	26	19	19.88	35.76	2,028	44,596	High
3,804	4,500	3	2,262	3,150	5	6	5	10.3	1,763	5,985	Median
2,600	1,980	.5	1,500	1,961	1	2	6.25	3	1,225	925	Low
55	48	63	68	64	71	104	99	104	102	96	N ¹⁸

months part-time. 10. Plus additional for teaching. 11. 1,650-1,720 according to length of service. 12. 1,582-1,645 according to length of service. 13. Motion picture operators only. 14. Half-time. 14a. Varies from 1,450 to 1,750. 15. Varies from 1,689 to 1,819. 16. Plus 5,250 not on library budget. 17. Ten months. 18. Number of libraries on which high, median, and low are based.

Statistics, 1956-1957 (Group III)

LIBRARY OPERATING EXPENDITURES							Total Edu- cational and Gen- eral Insti- tutional Expendi- tures ⁴	Ratio of Library Expendi- tures to Total (Per Cent)
Staff Salaries	Student Service	Total Staff Salaries and Student Service	Books and Related Materials	Binding	Total for Books and Binding	Other Operat- ing Ex- pendi- tures ²		
\$15,683	\$1,517	\$17,200	\$ 9,873	\$ 915	\$10,788	\$1,532 ²	\$ 49.28	\$ 917,973
17,300	1,998	19,298	8,020	550	8,570	951	44.68	875,000
13,295	3,070	16,365	13,107	1,269	14,376	1,170	63.09	1,209,403
6,259	1,158	7,417	6,493	304	6,797	372	20.26	558,242
10,420	8,160	18,580	10,484	997	11,481	1,769	30.80	595,225
11,884	2,156	14,040	4,591	517	5,108	428	21.85	529,321
15,447	1,899	17,346	9,257	897	10,155	2,841	14.82	791,692
11,075	1,243	12,318	3,687	932	4,619	433	32.59	639,922
10,925	2,348	13,273	12,603	791	13,394	....	22.64	620,679
8,048	3,411	11,459	3,613	....	3,613	346	21.84	286,626
17,226	1,750	18,976	6,800	1,300	8,100	1,604	124.16	468,171
18,847	2,780	21,627	8,952	1,595	10,547	1,553	39.40	800,423
11,954	392	12,346	6,780	470	7,250	609	31.91	431,655
2,850	1,100	3,950	2,198	214	2,412	666	33.05	189,469
6,640	1,199	7,839	5,232	408	5,660	292	29.98	338,343
15,278	3,020	18,298	3,766	1,036	4,802	321	66.00	600,799
5,500	1,285	6,785	2,100	100	2,200	1,500	34.95	311,230
17,885	3,400	21,285	8,187	1,250	9,437	1,250	31.07	754,000
13,429	1,369	14,798	3,685	997	4,682	994	28.63	....
5,833	612	6,445	3,416	....	3,416	233	20.70	362,593
8,512	3,822	12,334	5,061	800	5,861	325	46.88	480,677
16,500	3,000	19,500	8,000	1,300	9,300	400	10.36	943,512
5,600	1,387	6,987	2,767	202	2,969	1,008	34.26	254,578
17,581	1,612	19,193	4,201	1,360	5,561	25,762	22.72	562,509
14,258	3,118	17,376	9,781	599	10,380	1,958	20.31	935,544

College and University Library

Library ^a	STUDENT ENROLLMENT ^b				Book Stock	Volumes Added	Newspapers	Periodicals
	Fiscal Year Ending	Total Undergraduate	Total Graduate	Total Extension				
26. Doane College (Neb.)	30Je57	346	...	...	42,947	789	5	245
27. Dominican College (Calif.) ^m	30Je57	320	89	...	40,912	1,853	4	249
28. Drury College (Mo.)	31My57	754	173 ^m	...	39,899	1,524	8	284
29. University of Dubuque (Iowa) ^m	30Je57	464 ^m	...	...	28,020	1,639	8	275
30. Earlham College (Ind.)	30Je57	806	3	310	88,869	2,519	6	372
31. Elmira (N.Y.)	30Je57	699	...	...	62,399	1,206	8	342
32. Emory and Henry (Va.)	30Je57	520	...	...	38,910	3,764	18	382
33. Evansville (Ind.)	30Je57	214	214	...	42,327	2,200	7	307
34. Findley (Ohio)	30Ap57	288	18	...	22,042	1,407	5	225
35. Franklin (Ind.)	30Je57	605	...	...	44,264	1,291	13	348
36. Geneva (Pa.)	30Je57	853 ^m	...	220	59,759	1,913	8	246
37. Georgia State Coll. for Woman	30Je57	702	...	...	69,930	3,119	11	267
38. Golden State (Calif.)	30Je57	1,454	111	50	23,755 ^m	1,981	5	305
39. Greenville (Ill.)	30Je57	533	...	...	34,601	1,812	3	290
40. Guilford (N.C.)	31My57	637	...	1,039 ^m	40,675	1,085	9	286
41. Gustavus Adolphus (Minn.)	31My57	1,061	...	12	57,575	3,036	7	294
42. Hampden-Sydney (Va.)	30Je57	399	...	...	45,291	1,387	9	272
43. Hastings (Neb.)	1Ag57	683	...	...	44,885	970	7	309
44. Hendrix (Ark.)	31Jy57	456	...	...	63,081	1,771	6	324
45. Hillsdale (Mich.)	30Je57	610	...	...	35,293	561	6	183
46. Hiram College (Ohio)	30Je57	546	...	...	80,400	3,339	15	450
47. Hollins (Va.)	30Je57	579	...	...	58,292	1,919	9	292
48. Hood (Md.)	15Jy57	526	...	...	46,429	2,246	8	324
49. Hope (Mich.)	31Ag57	950	...	...	55,586	1,581	7	322
50. Houghton (N.Y.)	30Ap57	606	...	...	37,372 ^m	1,725 ^m	8	262
51. Huntington (Ind.)	31Jy57	243	15 ^m	...	22,258	1,372	5	170
52. Huron College (S.D.)	3Ag57	378	...	61	31,000	575	3	276
53. Illinois College	30Je57	385	...	54	45,758	1,276	7	198
54. Illinois Wesleyan	31Je57	1,249	11	39	51,097	1,978	6	308
55. Immaculate Heart (Calif.)	30Je57	778	184	64	71,438	4,988	9	540
56. Iowa Wesleyan	31Jy57	484	...	73	25,400	1,093	16	236
57. Jamestown (N.D.)	1Jy57	481	...	...	27,607	2,018	10	564
58. Judson (Ala.)	30Je57	255	...	...	22,327	477	7	168
59. Juniata (Pa.)	30Je57	730	...	...	70,875	1,193	18	371
60. La Grange (Ga.)	30Je57	259	...	...	18,102	695	5	157
61. Lake Forest (Ill.)	30Je57	815	...	527 ^m	67,788	2,412	6	328
62. Lawrence (Wis.)	30Je57	793	...	113	77,495	2,241	8	423
63. Lebanon Valley (Pa.)	30Je57	597	...	113	60,671	2,618	6	395
64. Loras (Iowa)	1Jy57	1,250	...	...	119,089	1,524	8	305
65. Lynchburg (Va.)	30Je57	705	...	...	36,376	862	7	244
66. Madison (Tenn.)	31De56	304	...	...	24,133	584	2	248
67. Manchester (Ind.)	31Jy57	915	...	44	46,762	1,796	12	305
68. Marietta (Ohio)	1Se57	865	...	210	143,302	2,082	8	480
69. Marymount (Calif.)	30Je57	115	...	...	18,815	2,380	10	312
70. Maryville (Tenn.)	31My57	728	...	...	60,850	1,613	10	381
71. Marywood (Pa.)	30Je57	762	71	225	51,172	1,308	12	314
72. Mercer (Ga.) ^m	30Je57	1,253	15	287	77,600	2,487	6	325
73. Meredith (N.C.)	30Je57	588	...	...	36,562	1,233	13	248
74. Midland (Neb.)	31My57	444	...	...	35,014	1,914	7	279
75. Millsaps-Wilton (Miss.)	30Je57	891	...	...	39,779	1,363	7	185
76. Monmouth (Ill.)	30Je57	663	...	...	65,000	1,000	10	375
77. Morningside (Iowa)	30Je57	975	...	...	68,490	1,639	7	360
78. Mount Union (Ohio)	30Je57	724	...	...	97,406	2,982	9	523
79. Muskingum (Ohio)	31Ag57	1,002	...	35	43,000	1,910	9	300
80. Nebraska Wesleyan	1Je57	928	...	26	37,898	1,248	6	194
81. Pacific Union (Calif.)	30Je57	767	12	...	48,692	1,640	8	482
82. Paine (Ga.)	30Je57	244	...	45	29,778	972	6	972
83. Parsons (Iowa)	31Ag57	532	...	...	34,670	1,797	6	194
84. Randolph-Macon (Va.)	31My57	687	...	...	82,563	1,652	16	380
85. Ripon (Wis.)	30Je57	587	...	...	59,182	2,141	7	315
86. Rosary (Ill.)	31Je57	715	24	16	76,342	2,225	14	462
87. Savannah (Ga.)	30Je57	992	...	...	24,405	2,238	23	278
88. Scripps (Calif.)	30Je57	225 ^m	...	...	49,234	1,585	7	101
89. Seton Hall (Pa.)	31Jy57	497	...	109	38,919	1,003	14	218
90. Simpson (Iowa)	30Je57	610	...	...	44,501	1,492	6	250
91. Springfield (Mass.)	30Je57	1,040	94	1	49,004	1,775	5	347
92. Talladega (Ala.)	30Je57	272	...	...	39,655	933	7	150
93. Tennessee Wesleyan	30Je57	504	...	...	22,384	1,284	5	168
94. Trinity (D.C.)	30Je57	512	...	...	71,403	2,668	21	506
95. Tusculum (Tenn.)	31Jy57	295	...	...	26,925	506	5	164
96. Union (Neb.)	1Jy57	814	...	...	56,778	1,825	7	410
97. Ursinus (Pa.)	30Je57	740	...	...	47,685	1,681	10	235
98. Valdosta (Ga.)	30Je57	521	...	...	35,542	1,045	12	267
99. Wabash (Ind.)	30Je57	598	...	...	...	...	5	425
100. Wagner (N.Y.)	30Je57	1,472	152	...	43,000	2,769	2	230

Statistics, 1956-57 (Group III, Cont.)

LIBRARY OPERATING EXPENDITURES									Total Edu- cational and Gen- eral Institu- tional Expen- ditures ⁴	Ratio of Library Expen- ditures to Total (Per Cent)	
Staff Salaries	Student Service	Total Staff Salaries and Student Service	Books and Related Materials	Binding	Total for Books and Binding	Other Operat- ing Ex- penditures ²	Total Operat- ing Ex- penditures	Per Student Operat- ing Expen- ditures			
7,600	1,530	9,130	3,498	502	4,000	350	13,480	38.96	291,488 ³	4.6	26
9,100 ³	6,000 ³	15,100	9,241	1,403	10,644	749	26,493	64.77	295,047	8.9	27
12,560	1,571	14,131	5,193	742	5,935	576	20,642	27.47	453,030	4.5	28
10,264	2,040	12,304	6,657	994	7,651	1,072	21,027	45.31	380,309	5.5	29
20,089	2,558	22,647	8,306	804	9,110	1,911	33,668	41.77	738,625	4.5	30
9,369	1,586	10,955	4,403	327	4,730	1,012	16,697	24.32	585,065	2.9	31
6,250 ³	2,965 ³	9,215 ³	5,872 ³	....	5,872 ³	....	15,087 ³	29.00 ³	305,005 ³	5.3 ³	32
17,520	2,059	19,579	6,752	573	7,327	677	27,583	19.06	907,707	3.0	33
4,849	378	5,227	3,407	91	3,498	243	8,968	29.31	308,374	2.9	34
9,167	1,531	10,698	5,059	1,051	6,110	653	17,461	28.86	400,598	4.4	35
12,280	2,107	14,387	12,400	340	12,740	1,627	28,754	33.70	834,867	3.4	36
18,500 ³	3,300	21,800	8,597	403	9,000	800	31,600	45.01	654,118	4.8	37
12,422	1,440	13,862	9,925	433	10,358	2,108	26,328	35.61	386,403	6.8	38
6,266	1,606	7,872	7,094	179	7,273	338	15,483	29.04	284,107	5.4	39
14,365	544	14,909	5,087	705	5,792	1,027	21,728	34.11	238,178	9.1	40
17,090	3,074 ³	20,164	10,073	800	10,873	2,745	33,782	31.84	826,827	4.1	41
8,300	950	9,250	3,843	800	4,643	770	14,663	36.74	371,025	3.9	42
5,640	2,642	8,282	4,855	644	5,499	1,106	14,887	21.79	284,494	5.2	43
8,500	2,454	10,954	6,738	254	6,992	2,284	20,230	44.34	320,336	6.3	44
5,900	572	6,472	3,165	443	3,608	190	10,270	16.82	334,660	3.0	45
13,472	991	14,463	9,775	1,303	11,078	2,172	27,713	50.76	627,976	4.4	46
20,392	662	21,054	9,273	663	9,936	695	31,685	54.72	883,215	3.5	47
12,430	4,113	16,543	9,469 ³	792	10,261 ³	1,449	28,253	54.00	891,283	3.2	48
15,275	2,243	17,518	6,452	639	7,091	827	25,436	26.77	697,404	3.6	49
7,782	3,399	11,181	5,488 ³	1,549	7,037	1,229 ³	19,447	32.09	360,674	5.4	50
3,909	1,531	5,440	4,612	101	4,713	191	10,344	40.08	179,279	5.7	51
903	....	903	2,219	73	2,292	....	3,195	8.45	252,800	1.3	52
7,026	1,014	8,040	3,136	1,081	4,217	308	12,565	32.90	289,161	4.3	53
17,799	6,271	24,070	8,494	962	9,456	1,427	34,953	27.83	913,599	3.8	54
4,850	5,820 ³	10,670	6,121	283	6,404	1,803	18,877	19.62	....	....	55
5,036	328	5,364	5,648	256	5,904	121	11,389	23.53	416,928	2.7	56
.... ³	....³	7,944	....³	....³	5,873	2,540	16,357	34.01	320,654	5.1	57
4,650	1,377	6,027	2,252	182	2,434	....³	8,461	33.19	205,958	4.2	58
7,525	2,988	10,513	5,963	276	6,239	126	16,878	23.10	470,030	3.5	59
3,850	1,150	5,000	2,153	181	2,334	591	7,925	30.60	185,000	4.3	60
11,814	2,353	14,167	7,010	262	7,272	1,409	22,848	28.03	809,876	2.8	61
17,612	1,066	18,678	9,095	865	9,960	2,559	31,197	39.37	836,555	3.7	62
12,000	1,560	13,560	3,774	1,308	5,082	504	19,146	32.07	320,205	3.7	63
8,466 ³	1,848	10,314	5,951	2,429	8,380	777	19,471	15.58	602,115	3.2	64
8,879	2,378	11,257	5,205	1,703	6,908	652	18,817	26.69	448,696	4.2	65
3,589	1,728	5,317	1,659	259	1,918	323	7,558	24.86	232,565	3.2	66
8,625	3,445	12,070	6,808	666	7,474	472	20,016	21.88	500,809	3.6	67
13,600	3,400	17,000	6,710	1,399	8,109	936	26,105	30.18	366,626	4.6	68
3,500	1,200	4,700	6,007	150	6,157	343	11,200	82.96	....³	....³	69
11,802	2,699	14,501	6,698	651	7,349	1,457	23,307	32.01	431,103	5.4	70
13,720	1,732	15,452	7,729	776	8,505	857	24,814	29.79	448,313	5.5	71
19,020	1,950	20,970	9,300	1,500	10,800	1,490	33,260	26.23	753,512	4.4	72
10,400 ³	2,763 ³	13,163	4,704	515	5,219	678	19,060	32.17	439,591	4.3	73
11,587	1,548	13,135	6,076	463	6,539	1,339	21,013	47.33	349,994	6.3	74
14,100	890	14,990	4,556	912	5,468	9,582	30,040	33.71	654,566	4.6	75
10,700	4,000	14,700	6,201	900	7,103	825	22,628	34.12	552,088	4.1	76
7,901	2,805	10,706	6,037	352	6,389	1,448	18,543	19.00	441,700	4.2	77
16,550	2,940	19,490	11,191	1,288	12,479	960	32,929	45.48	680,135	4.8	78
10,600	3,755	14,355	8,854	700	9,554	600	24,509	24.46	650,915	3.5	79
7,400	2,168	9,568	3,674	542	4,216	604	14,388	15.52	284,348	5.0	80
7,421	7,028	14,449	6,564	1,003	7,567	6,132	28,148	36.13	576,094	4.9	81
8,830	810	9,640	2,666	98	2,764	....	12,404	50.84	197,456	6.2	82
7,950	3,323	11,273	4,575	107	4,682	401	16,356	30.74	512,649	3.2	83
21,117	638	21,755	7,061	810	7,871	710	30,336	44.15	935,479	3.2	84
8,835	1,500	10,335	6,494	794	7,288	1,342	18,965	32.30	498,972	3.4	85
17,650 ³	2,747	20,397 ³	9,567	1,203	10,770	621	31,788	42.10	643,159	4.9	86
16,720	2,153	18,873	11,211	570	11,781	1,448	32,102	32.36	687,006	4.7	87
12,025	794	12,819	6,242	475	6,717	8,515	28,051	124.45 ³	513,508	5.5	88
10,000 ³	865	10,865	3,112	444	3,556	946	15,367	30.92	378,605	4.1	89
9,423	2,024	11,447	4,092	621	4,713	445	16,607	27.22	515,604	3.2	90
17,016	1,287	18,303	6,490	950	7,440	450	26,193	23.09	1,254,069	2.1	91
9,233	1,092	10,325	4,493	311	4,804	610	15,739	57.87	284,490	2.5	92
6,345	2,990	9,335	3,283	646	3,929	1,916	15,180	30.12	286,577	5.0	93
13,800	2,899	16,699	9,488	663	10,151	1,071	27,921	54.53	544,921	5.1	94
3,773	528	4,301	2,080	95	2,175	....	6,476	21.24	276,550	2.3	95
5,260	13,128	18,388	5,000	1,720	6,720	4,104	29,212	35.86	509,881	5.7	96
11,613 ³	2,613 ³	14,226 ³	6,775 ³	436	7,211 ³	602	22,039 ³	29.75 ³	....³	....³	97
8,700	1,010	9,710	4,694	611	5,305	158	15,173	29.00	322,614	4.7	98
14,222 ³	2,732 ³	16,954 ³	10,072 ³	1,042 ³	11,114 ³	2,734 ³	30,802 ³	51.00 ³	600,958 ³	5.1	99
17,963	4,345	22,308	10,328	903	11,231	1,106	34,645	21.33	992,693	3.5	100

College and University Library

Library ¹	STUDENT ENROLLMENT ²					Book Stock	Volumes Added	News-papers	Periodicals
	Fiscal Year Ending	Total Under-graduate	Total Graduate	Total Extension					
101. Washington and Jefferson (Pa.)	30Je57	673	5	...	89,411	970	5	210	
102. Washington College (Md.) ...	30Je57	482	...	...	48,593	1,136 ¹⁰	6	208
103. Wells (N.Y.)	1Je57	378	...	...	122,175	2,438	12	400
104. Western Coll. for Women (Ohio)	30Je57	321	...	...	51,832	831	5	256
105. Westminster (Pa.)	31Je57	888	183	...	54,454	2,344	20	304	
106. Westmont (Calif.)	31Ag57	352	...	...	27,370	4,987	3	239
107. Whittier (Calif.)	31Ag57	977	68	247 ¹⁰	59,242	1,845	9	457	
108. Wilberforce (Ohio)	30Ap57	239	13	...	58,834	1,539	17	229	
109. Willamette (Ore.)	30Je57	1,107	11	...	58,273	1,545	8	345	
High		1,472	214	2,703	143,302	4,988	22	972	
Median		579	24	73	45,758	1,660	7	300	
Low		210	3	1	18,102	356	2	101	
N ¹¹		109	27	29	108	108	109	109	

1. Central Library and all agencies. 2. Resident and Special students (no student counted twice). 3. Includes supplies, transportation and all other non-capital expenditures not specifically reported. 4. Total expenditures for education and general purposes include administration, resident instruction, organized research, extension, libraries, plant operations and maintenance, etc., but exclude capital costs and expenditures for auxiliary enterprises such as dormitories, cafeteria, etc. 5. Exclusive of utilities. 6. Withdrawals not deducted—probably 7,000 have been withdrawn. 7. 190 adult education. 8. Not available from Business Office. 9. 6,757 vols. of bound magazines not included. 10. 320 vols. of bound magazines not included. 11. Excluded scholarships and interest on loans. 12. Excluding Music Reference Library. 13. In addition to contributed services. 14. Equivalent of scholarships of student assistants. 15. Summer program only. 16. Does not include Seminary Library. 17.

College and University Library Salary

Library ¹	ASSOCIATE OR ASSISTANT CHIEF LIBRARIAN				DEPARTMENT HEADS		ALL OTHER PROFESSIONAL ASSISTANTS		
	Librarian	Low-est	High-est	Num-ber	Low-est	High-est	Low-est	High-est	Num-ber
1. Agnes Scott (Ga.)	\$4,200 ⁴	\$4,200 ⁴	...	1	\$3,600 ⁵	...	\$1,900 ⁶	\$2,700 ⁷	2
2. Alabama College	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Alaska	8,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Alma College (Mich.)	5,000	4,800	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
5. Anderson (Ind.)	3,900 ¹⁰	...	...	...	3,600 ¹⁰	...	...	...	...
6. Arkansas A. & M.	5,200	4,700	...	1	...	...	3,925	...	1
7. Arkansas State	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
8. Ashland (Ohio)	5,400	...	...	...	...	...	2,850	...	2
9. Augustana (S.D.)	5,200	4,500	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
10. Aurora (Ill.)	1,720 ¹¹	...	...	...	...	...	3,600 ¹²	3,800 ¹³	3 ¹⁴
11. Bard (N.Y.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
12. Bates (Maine)	5,000	3,800	...	1	3,700	2	...	...	...
13. Beaver (Pa.)	4,800	...	4,000	1	...	...	1,350	1,650	3 ¹⁵
14. Belhaven (Miss.)	2,850	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Bennett (N.C.)	3,930	...	...	...	2,900	1	...	...	...
16. Bennington (Vt.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Bethany (Kan.)	3,800	2,000	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
18. Birmingham-Southern (Ala.)	4,900	...	...	...	3,250	3,350	4	...	...
19. Catawba (N.C.)	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
20. Cedar Crest (Pa.)	4,100	...	...	...	...	...	1,800	...	...
21. Chapman (Calif.)	...	...	4,560	1	...	...	...	3,470	1
22. Coe (Iowa)	5,600	...	...	...	...	...	3,600	4,300	3
23. Coker (S.C.)	3,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500	1
24. Concord (W.Va.)	6,156 ⁸	...	6,125 ⁸	2	...	...	...	...	...
25. Concordia (Minn.)	4,700	4,000	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
26. Doane College (Neb.)	4,100	3,700	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
27. Dominican College (Calif.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28. Drury College (Mo.)	4,400	...	...	...	3,000	3,650	2	...	...
29. University of Dubuque (Iowa) ¹⁶	4,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30. Earlham College (Ind.)	6,000	4,200	...	1	...	...	4,000	...	1
31. Elmira (N.Y.)	4,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32. Emory and Henry (Va.)	4,725	3,150	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
33. Evansville (Ind.)	5,000	4,300	...	1	3,600	...	...	...	...
34. Findley (Ohio)	4,089	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35. Franklin (Ind.)	5,600	4,200	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
36. Geneva (Pa.)	5,000	4,400	...	1	...	...	2,000 ⁹	3,800	1.50
37. Georgia State Coll. for Women	6,000 ⁴	...	...	...	4,000 ⁷	4,100 ⁷	3	...	...
38. Golden Gate (Calif.)	7,200 ¹⁷	4,440	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39. Greenville (Ill.)	5,385	3,550	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
40. Guilford (N.C.)	4,200	2,900 ¹⁸	3,300	3	...	...	...	...	...

Statistics, 1956-57 (Group III, Cont.)

LIBRARY OPERATING EXPENDITURES								Total Edu- cational and Gen- eral Insti- tutional Expendi- tures ⁴	Ratio of Library Expendi- tures to Total (Per Cent)
Staff Salaries	Student Service	Total Staff Salaries and Student Service	Books and Related Materials	Binding	Total for Books and Binding	Other Operat- ing Ex- pendi- tures ³	Total Operat- ing Ex- pendi- tures	Per Student Operat- ing Ex- pendi- tures	
..... ²⁰	.....²⁰	17,234	.....²⁰	.....²⁰	5,166	1,361	23,761	35.31	.....²¹
11,200	1,200	12,400	4,030	253	4,283	328	17,011	35.29	499,410
17,451	1,256	18,707	11,226	1,319	12,545	1,580	32,832	86.86	553,175
6,646	2,157	8,803	3,480	735	4,215	746	13,764	42.88	527,867
16,000	3,762	19,762	9,064	546	9,610	5,368	34,740	32.43	671,060
5,490	11,738	17,229	5,815	1,190	7,005	3,191	27,425	77.89	297,507
32,977	4,471	37,448	7,436	1,298	8,734	348	46,530	44.52	1,226,158
5,100	1,800	6,900	3,500	500	4,000	500	11,400	45.00	277,000
15,950	3,304	19,254	5,688	441	6,129	885	26,268	23.50	712,000
32,977	13,128	37,448	13,107	2,429	14,376	8,515	46,530	124.45	1,254,069
10,700	2,107	14,040	6,076	666	6,992	936	21,027	32.09	500,809
903	328	903	1,659	73	1,918	126	6,476	8.45	179,279
108	107	109	107	104	109	104	109	109	104
									Low

Includes unclassified group. 18. Due to change in their audit period this covers only ten months this year. 19. Evening classes on campus 882. 20. Summer salaries not included except for Chief Librarian. 21. Adjusted total. 22. Greensboro division of Guilford College. 23. \$750 paid by Church conference. 24. Of this amount \$1,909 was received from sources outside the budget. 25. 291 microfilm vols. 26. 161 microfilm. 27. Plus \$133.67 for academy. 28. Seminary. 29. Tuition credit \$1.00 per hour. 30. Break down not given. 31. Not given. 32. Evening session given on campus, but none are regular students. 33. This includes \$5,836 of estimated contributed service. 34. Not available. 35. Law library contains about 2,700 volumes; a separate library. 36. Nine months. 37. Contributed Services. 38. Also gives service to students and faculty of other Associated Colleges. 39. Value of contributed services. 40. Subject to final audit. 41. Ten-month period. 42. Includes documents. 43. Extended day—not off campus. 44. Number of libraries on which high, median, and low are based.

Statistics, 1956-1957 (Group III)

ALL NONPROFESSIONAL ASSISTANTS			TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT ²			Working Hours in Fiscal Year ²¹	Hours of Student Assistance
Low- est	High- est	Num- ber	Pro- fessional	Nonpro- fessional	Total		
\$1,800	\$.....	1	4.75	1	5.75	1,740 ⁴	2,023
..... ⁵	.....⁵	.....⁵	4	.....	4	1,760	4,347
3,900	4,300	1.25	1	1.25	2.25	.....⁵	2,136
1,800 ⁴	.....	1	2	.50	2.50	1,560	1,200
907	1,971	2	2	3.50	5.50	1,528	9,924
..... ⁵	.....⁵	.....⁵	3	.....	3	1,950	4,312
..... ⁵	.....⁵	2	3	2	5	1,973	4,446
..... ⁵	.....⁵	.....⁵	3	.....	3	1,920	.....⁴
..... ⁵	.....⁵	2	2	.....	2	2,020	3,944
..... ⁵	.....⁵	3	4	3	7	1,400	3,852
..... ⁵	.....⁵	3 ³⁴	3	2.50	5.50	1,888	1,954
1,900	2,650	2	4	1	5	1,400	3,972
..... ⁵	.....⁵	.....⁵	3.50	.....	3.50	1,650	596
..... ⁵	.....⁵	.....⁵	1	.....	1	1,216	2,376
..... ⁵	.....⁵	2	2	.....	2	1,640	4,871
..... ⁵	.....⁵	.....⁵	3	1.50	4.50	1,635	990
1,300	.....	1	2	7	9	1,460	1,575
..... ⁵	.....⁵	.....⁵	5	.....	5	1,755	6,263
..... ⁵	.....⁵	.....⁵	3	.....	3	.....¹⁷	2,748
..... ⁵	.....⁵	.....⁵	1	.50	1.50	2,888	1,092
..... ⁵	1,071	1	2	1	3	1,920	3,000
..... ⁵	.....⁵	.....⁵	4	.....	4	1,760 ⁴	6,000
..... ⁵	.....⁵	.....⁵	2	.....	2	1,400	2,800
..... ⁵	.....⁵	.....⁵	3	.....	3	2,046	2,930
2,950	.....¹¹	2	2	2	4	1,840	4,693
..... ⁵	.....⁵	.....⁵	2	.....	2	1,698	2,551
..... ⁵	.....⁵	.....⁵	3.48	.....	3.48	1,840	2,560
1,440	.....	1	3	1	4	1,760	3,377
1,600	2,350	2	1	3.50	4.50	1,760	3,139
2,080	2,240	2	3	2	5	1,868	1,780
..... ⁵	.....⁵	.....⁵	1	3	4	1,400	2,644
..... ⁵	.....⁵	.....⁵	2	.....	2	2,024	5,930
2,310	.....	2	3	2	5	1,880	2,856
..... ⁵	.....⁵	.....⁵	1 ³⁵	.....	1 ³⁵	2,271	.....⁵
..... ⁵	.....⁵	.....⁵	2	.....	2	1,787	2,742
1,800	.....	1	3.50	1	4.50	1,665	2,892
..... ⁵	.....⁵	.....⁵	4	.....	4	1,287 ⁷	6,600
1,800	.....	2	2	2	4	1,800	960
..... ⁵	.....⁵	.....⁵	2	.....	2	.....³⁸	2,900
1,323	.....	1	3.50	.50	4	1,840	272

College and University Library

Library ¹	Li- brarian	ASSOCIATE OR ASSISTANT CHIEF LIBRARIAN			DEPARTMENT HEADS			ALL OTHER PROFESSIONAL ASSISTANTS		
		Low- est	High- est	Num- ber	Low- est	High- est	Num- ber	Low- est	High- est	Num- ber
41. Gustavus Adolphus (Mian.) ..	5,490	.....	.....	..	4,785	5,115	2	.....	.....	..
42. Hampden-Sydney (Va.)	5,500	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	2,800	.....	1
43. Hastings (Neb.)	4,200	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..
44. Hendrix (Ark.)	3,600 ²	2,600 ²	.....	1	.....	.....	..	1,800 ²	.....	1
45. Hillsdale (Mich.)	4,100	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..
46. Hiram College (Ohio) .....	.....³	.....³	.....³	1	.....	.....	..	.....³	.....³	2
47. Hollins (Va.)	7,500	5,500	.....	1	4,500	.....	1	1,300 ³	1,700 ³	2
48. Hood (Md.)	4,600	3,200	3,500	2	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..
49. Hope (Mich.)	6,100	.....	.....	..	4,900	5,500	2	.....	2,200	1
50. Houghton (N.Y.) .....	.....³	.....	.....	..	1,800 ²	1,825 ²	2	.....	.....	..
51. Huntington (Ind.)	3,460 ²	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..
52. Huron College (S.D.)	4,000	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..
53. Illinois College	4,500	.....	.....	..	1,700	.....	..	.....	.....	..
54. Illinois Wesleyan	4,700	.....	.....	..	2,734	3,500	2	3,050 ³	.....	75
55. Immaculate Heart (Calif.) ..	.....³	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..
56. Iowa Wesleyan	4,000	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	1,200 ³	.....	1
57. Jamestown (N.D.) .....	.....³	.....³	.....³	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..
58. Judson (Ala.)	3,900	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..
59. Juniata	4,400	.....	3,300	1.50	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..
60. La Grange (Ga.)	3,850 ⁴	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..
61. Lake Forest (Ill.) .....	.....³	.....³	.....³	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..
62. Lawrence (Wis.)	6,600	4,300	.....	1	.....	3,800	1	.....	.....	..
63. Lebanon Valley	5,200	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	3,000	.....	2.40
64. Loras (Iowa)	5,836	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..
65. Lynchburg (Va.)	4,216	.....³	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..
66. Madison (Tenn.)	2,940	.....	1,800	1	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..
67. Manchester (Ind.)	4,100	3,600	.....	1	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..
68. Marietta (Ohio)	5,500	.....	3,300	1	.....	3,800	1	1,080 ³	.....	1
69. Marymount (Calif.) .....	.....	3,500	.....	1	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..
70. Maryville (Tenn.) .....	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4
71. Marywood (Pa.)	4,300	3,800	.....	1	.....	.....	..	4,600	.....	1.10
72. Mercer (Ga.) .....	.....³	.....	.....	..	2,700	3,520	2	.....	.....	..
73. Meredith (N.C.) .....	.....³	.....³	.....³	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..
74. Midland (Neb.)	5,200	5,400	.....	1	.....	.....	..	3,200	.....	1
75. Millsaps-Wilson (Miss.)	4,500	.....	.....	..	3,300	3,600	2	.....	.....	..
76. Monmouth (Ill.)	4,600	.....	4,000	1	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..
77. Mount Union (Ohio) .....	.....³	.....³	.....³	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..
78. Mount Union (Ohio) .....	.....³	.....³	.....³	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..
79. Muskingum (Ohio)	4,600	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	3,600	.....	2
80. Nebraska Wesleyan	5,000	4,300	.....	1	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..
81. Pacific Union (Calif.)	2,860	.....	.....	..	2,613	.....	1	2,834	.....	1
82. Paine (Ga.)	3,450	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..
83. Parsons (Iowa)	4,500	2,250 ³	.....	1	1,200 ³	.....	1	.....	.....	..
84. Randolph-Macon (Va.) .....	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	3,700	4,700	3
85. Ripon (Wis.)	5,400	4,200	.....	1	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..
86. Rosary (Ill.)	5,000 ³	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	3,216 ³	.....	3
87. Savannah (Ga.)	5,400	4,900	.....	2	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..
88. Scripps (Calif.) .....	.....	.....	.....	..	3,800	.....	1	.....	.....	..
89. Seton Hill (Pa.)	4,000 ³	.....	.....	..	3,600 ³	.....	1	.....	.....	..
90. Simpson (Iowa)	4,700	4,000	.....	1	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..
91. Springfield (Mass.)	5,300	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	3,500	3,800	2
92. Talladega (Ala.)	3,680 ³	.....	.....	..	3,220 ³	.....	1	.....	.....	..
93. Tennessee Wesleyan	4,500	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..
94. Trinity (D.C.)	6,500	3,800 ³	.....	1	.....	.....	..	3,500 ³	.....	1
95. Tusculum (Tenn.)	3,500	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..
96. Union (Neb.)	3,128	2,972	.....	1	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..
97. Ursinus (Pa.)	5,400	4,400	.....	1	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..
98. Valdosta (Ga.)	4,700	.....	4,000	1	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..
99. Wabash (Ind.) .....	.....³	.....³	.....³	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..
100. Wagner (N.Y.) .....	.....³	.....³	.....³	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..
101. Washington and Jefferson (Pa.) ..	.....³	.....³	.....³	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..
102. Washington College (Md.) ..	5,500	4,800	.....	1	.....	.....	..	1,200 ³	.....	33
103. Wells (N.Y.)	5,600	.....	.....	..	4,500	.....	2	.....	.....	..
104. Western Coll. for Women (Ohio)	4,700	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..
105. Westminster (Pa.)	5,300	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	4,000	4,300	3
106. Westmont (Calif.)	2,865 ²	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	2,625 ³	.....	1
107. Whittier (Calif.)	6,677	3,900	.....	1	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..
108. Wilberforce (Ohio)	3,600	3,300	3,600	1	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..
109. Willamette (Ore.) .....	.....³	.....³	.....³	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..
High	8,600	5,500	6,125	2	4,900	5,500	4	4,600	4,700	4
Median	4,600	4,100	3,600	1	3,300	3,650	1	3,500	3,800	1.50
Low	2,850	2,000	1,800	1	1,700	1,825	.5	1,350	1,650	.75
N ³	84	33	11	46	20	12	28	18	10	32

1. Central library and all agencies. 2. Exclude student assistants and building maintenance staff. 3. Confidential. 4. Twelve months. 5. Ten months. 6. Three-fourths time for nine months. 7. Nine months. 8. Not given. 9. Half-time. 10. School of Theology. 11. None, separate budget. 12. Part-time. 13. Full-time rate. 14. One part-time. 15. Vacancy. 16. No set scale. 17. Nine months, summer optional, usually six weeks each. 18. One for nine months only. 19. There is no university librarian—college only. 20. For the last four months of this year an additional full-time professional librarian was employed. 21. Includes four hours academic teaching.

Salary Statistics, 1956-57 (Group III, Cont.)

ALL NONPROFESSIONAL ASSISTANTS			TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT ²			Working Hours in Fiscal Year ²⁷	Hours of Student Assistance		
Low-est	High-est	Num-ber	Pro-fessional	Nonpro-fessional	Total				
720	2,760	2	3	1.25	4.25	1,576	3,191 ²⁴	41	
.....	.....	..	2	..	2	1,710	1,612	42
1,440	.....	1	1	1	2	1,800	35,680 ²⁵	43
500 ²²	.....	1	3	.50	3.50	1,368 ²⁶	5,126 ²⁶	44
1,800	.....	1	1	1	2	1,440	763	45
..... ²³	.....²⁴	3	3.33	1	4.33	.....²⁸	1,291	46
.....	.....	..	4	..	4	1,650	1,068	47
1,130	.....	1	3	.57	3.57	1,527	6,072	48
.....	.....	..	3 ²⁹	1.25	4.25 ³⁰	1,520	2,240	49
1,450 ³¹	.....	1	2	1.50	3.50	1,450	5,300	50
.....	.....	..	1	..	1	1,780	.....³²	51
.....	.....	1	1	4	5	1,936	1,507	52
400	.....	.50	1.50	.50	2	1,530	1,778	53
1,680	.....	1.50	3.75	1.50	5.25	.....³³	.....³⁴	54
..... ³⁵	.....³⁶	..	3.50	2	5.50	1,920	5,820	55
..... ³⁷	.....³⁸	..	1.50	.50	2	.....³⁹	530	56
.....	.....	1	1	1	2	.....⁴⁰	4,559	57
1,200	.....	1	1	1	2	.....⁴¹	3,443	58
.....	2,300	1	2.50	.50	3	1,760	3,795	59	
.....	.....	..	1	..	1	1,680	2,550	60
..... ⁴²	.....⁴³	..	2	1	3	1,720	2,840	61
2,400	2,700	2	3	2	5	1,998	1,735	62	
.....	.....	..	3.40	..	3.40	1,240	2,080	63
.....	2,600	1	1	1	2	1,680	3,080	64	
2,000	2,600	2	1	2	3	1,762	3,662	65	
.....	.....	..	1	..	1	2,310	5,256	66
.....	.....	1	2	..	2	.....⁴⁴	5,149	67
1,500	.....	1	3.50	.50	4.50	1,722	6,000	68
.....	.....	2	2	..	2	900	1,200	69
..... ⁴⁵	.....⁴⁶	1	5	1	6	1,824	7,040	70
1,020	.....	.50	3.10	.50	3.60	.....⁴⁷	.....⁴⁸	71
1,620	1,920	3	3	3	6	1,760	3,750	72	
.....	.....	..	2	1	3	1,365	4,567	73
.....	.....	1	2.63	..	2.63	1,880	2,600	74
2,700	.....	3	3	1	4	1,570	1,710	75
3,000	3,100	2	2	2.50	4.50	1,500	5,600	76	
..... ⁴⁹	.....⁵⁰	..	3.50	2	5.50	1,840	4,208	77
..... ⁵¹	.....⁵²	..	2	4	6	.....⁵³	3,920	78
.....	.....	..	3	.50	3.50	1,725	5,316	79
3,200	.....	1	2	1	3	1,760	3,613	80
.....	.....	..	2	2.75	4.75	2,152	6,060	81
2,100	3,200	2	1	3	4	1,480	1,554	82	
1,760	.....	1	2.17	.83	3	1,978	2,400	83
1,665	2,100	3.50	4	3.50	7.50	.....⁵⁴	.....⁵⁵	84
2,900	.....	1	2	1	3	1,840	2,130	85
.....	.....	..	4	..	4	1,862	3,216	86
2,700	.....	1	3	1	4	1,702	4,318	87
3,000	.....	1	2	.75	2.75	.....⁵⁶	1,580	88
2,400 ⁵⁷	.....	1	2	1	3	1,800	1,730	89
1,700	.....	..	2	1	3	1,880	3,970	90
2,000	2,100	2.50	3	2.50	5.50	.....⁵⁸	1,716	91
.....	2,185 ⁵⁹	2	2	2	4	1,472	1,986	92	
.....	1,800	1	1	2.50	3.50	1,600	5,980	93	
.....	.....	..	3	.50	3.50	1,258	3,865	94
273	.....	1	1	1	2	1,980	960	95
.....	.....	..	2	2	4	.....⁶⁰	15,817	96
2,000	.....	1	2	..	2	1,608	3,414	97
.....	2	.67	2.67	2	1,908	1,919	98
..... ⁶¹	.....⁶²	..	3.75	2.50	6.25	1,840	3,414	99
..... ⁶³	.....⁶⁴	..	3.50	5	8.50	2,240	4,240	100
..... ⁶⁵	.....⁶⁶	..	2	2.50	4.50	.....⁶⁷	.....⁶⁸	101
.....	.....	..	2.33	..	2.33	1,368	2,032	102
2,400	2,600	2	2	3.50	5.50	.....⁶⁹	.....⁷⁰	103
.....	.....	..	1	1	2	1,718	1,782	104
.....	.....	..	4	1	5	1,840	28,548	105
.....	.....	..	1.25	..	1.25	1,392	13,000	106
2,400	.....	1	2	1	3	1,840	5,590	107
.....	.....	..	1	.50	1.50	1,560	540	108
..... ⁷¹	.....⁷²	..	3	1.75	4.75	1,920	4,405	109
1,900	4,300	3.50	5	5	9	2,888	35,680	High	
1,800	2,350	2	2.17	1.25	3.50	1,800	3,000	Median	
273	1,071	.50	1	.50	1	900	272	Low	
44	19	53	109	76	109	92	91	N ²⁸	

22. Varies too much. 23. Three-fourths time. 24. This is during school year. During summer one student is employed full-time. Amounts to 400 additional hours. 25. Hour of student help for every hour the library is open. 26. For 36 weeks. 27. This includes 900 hours student janitor service. 28. Eleven months. 29. Part-time assistants rated as professional. 30. One on leave for a half a year. 31. Leave of absence. 32. Three-fourths time. 33. \$1.00 an hour. 34. Contributed service. 35. Includes room estimate. 36. The number of libraries on which high, median, and low are based. 37. Excludes vacations and legal holidays.

Teachers College Library

Library ¹	STUDENT ENROLLMENT ²				Book Stock	Volumes Added	News-papers	Periodicals
	Fiscal Year Ending	Total Under-graduate	Total Graduate	Total Extension				
1. Arizona, Flagstaff, SC	30Je57	1,057	41	109	56,701	3,765	7	386
2. Arkansas, Conway, STC	30Je57	1,171	29	169	46,689	1,325	6	232
3. California, Arcata, Humboldt, SC	30Je57	1,194	41	....	59,501	4,117	18	609
4. California, Chico, SC	30Je57	2,346	75	44	77,771	5,245	13	669
5. California, Long Beach, SC	30Je57	5,052	1,887	....	71,094	13,128	13	653
6. California, Sacramento, SC	30Je57	3,630 ³	1,408 ³	424	72,879	8,434	11	890
7. California, San Francisco, SC	30Je57	7,506	1,233	2,166	123,052	12,791	22	1,016
8. California, San Jose, SC	30Je57	10,494	492	2,117	170,293	9,256	12	1,480
9. Colorado, Greeley, SC	30Je57	2,704	267	1,202	151,711	4,896	17	810
10. Connecticut, Willimantic, STC	30Je57	272	72	144	21,039	1,294	5	222
11. Georgia, Collegeboro, Ga. TC	30Je57	865	....	....	55,865	2,365	16	401
12. Illinois, Charleston, Eastern Ill. Univ.	30Je57	2,071	14	158	95,679	4,845	25	650
13. Illinois, DeKalb, Northern Ill. Univ.	30Je57	3,574	451	160	113,772	7,199	16	802
14. Illinois, River Forest, Concordia TC	30Je57	723	....	....	54,694	2,167	6	197
15. Indiana, Muncie, Ball STC	30Je57	4,415	625	288	173,325	10,098	14	682
16. Indiana, Terre Haute, STC	30Je57	2,927	308	532	179,571	5,579	20	600
17. Iowa, Cedar Falls, STC	30Je57	3,056	139	311	164,899	7,737	37	893
18. Kansas, Pittsburg, STC	30Je57	2,450	130	992	101,976	3,547	30	850
19. Kentucky, Bowling Green, Western SC	30Je57	2,015	138	675	104,865	2,468	55	389
20. Louisiana, Hammond, Southeastern La. Coll.	30Je57	1,598	....	....	53,549	2,717	12	419
21. Louisiana, Lafayette, Southwestern La. Inst.	30Je57	4,043	....	....	119,894	6,561	23	843
22. Louisiana, Natchitoches, N.W. La. Inst.	30Je57	2,026	120	24	85,844	6,805	24	854
23. Maryland, Frostburg, STC	30Je57	609	....	....	28,596	2,102	10	260
24. Maryland, Salisbury, STC	30Je57	428	....	....	26,041	1,300	7	157
25. Maryland, Towson, STC	30Je57	1,314	....	....	51,987	2,682	12	280
26. Massachusetts, Bridgewater, STC	30Je57	863	....	439	29,413	629	12	192
27. Massachusetts, Fitchburg, STC	30Je57	636	....	350	33,500	600	8	239
28. Massachusetts, Framingham, STC	30Je57	619	....	....	23,189	463	5	206
29. Massachusetts, North Adams, STC	30Je57	200	....	90	14,335	632	2	135
30. Michigan, Marquette, Northern Mich. College	30Je57	1,090	31	138	57,435	1,888	16	347
31. Michigan, Mt. Pleasant, Central Mich. Coll.	30Je57	3,379	141	1,706	88,833	4,710	23	685
32. Michigan, Ypsilanti, Eastern Mich. College ..	30Je57	3,559	472	1,405	119,030	5,790	13	496
33. Minnesota, Bemidji, SC	30Je57	846	57	108	36,483	1,780	11	250
34. Minnesota, Mankato, SC	30Je57	2,931	107	603	56,051	3,392	7	484
35. Minnesota, Moorhead, SC	30Je57	971	4	357	38,836	2,049	10	388
36. Minnesota, St. Cloud, SC	30Je57	2,156	50	430	93,918	5,420	14	493
37. Minnesota, Winona, SC	30Je57	852	18	63	44,880	2,414	14	328
38. Missouri, Springfield, Southwest SC	30Je57	2,377	....	746	88,498	2,909	7	429
39. Nebraska, Chadron, STC	30Je57	545	4	355	36,013	478	44	226
40. Nebraska, Kearney, STC	30Je57	1,317	14	529	47,344	2,611	44	242
41. New Hampshire, Keene, TC	30Je57	706	8	36	27,680	2,131	9	209
42. New Jersey, Glassboro, STC	30Je57	683	....	833	43,455	2,598	7	234
43. New Jersey, Newark, STC	30Je57	777	33	1,039	34,911	911	5	225
44. New Jersey, Paterson, STC	30Je57	823	142	134	26,678	2,448	7	268
45. New Jersey, Trenton, STC	30Je57	1,004	30	800	82,293	5,255	8	300
46. New York, Albany, STC	31Mr57	1,880	188	674	65,694	3,126	7	387
47. New York, Brockport, STC	31Mr57	1,089	110	199	45,224	3,365	5	284
48. New York, Buffalo, STC	31Mr57	2,589	425	269	67,388	5,380	7	483
49. New York, Cortland, STC	31Mr57	2,116	....	654	53,990	4,879	8	545
50. New York, New Paltz, STC	31Mr57	1,327	248	502	49,271	5,498	8	503
51. New York, Oneonta, STC	31Mr57	1,085	29	485	46,538	3,560	6	352
52. New York, Oswego, STC	31Mr57	1,705	225	206	59,445	3,955	13	502
53. New York, Plattsburgh, STC	31Mr57	1,140	168	115	49,874	3,061	6	428
54. New York, Potsdam, STC	31Mr57	997	36	200 ⁴	35,696	3,103	7	259
55. North Carolina, Cullowhee, W. Carolina Coll.	30Je57	1,080	107	140	35,656	2,201	8	275
56. North Carolina, Elizabeth City, STC	30Je57	464	....	....	27,919	410	11	205
57. North Carolina, Fayetteville, STC	30Je57	558	....	....	37,436	500	13	253
58. North Carolina, Greenville, E. Carolina Coll.	30Je57	3,028	185	645	110,467	7,264	17	573
59. North Carolina, Winston-Salem, TC	30Je57	940	....	....	38,308	800	17	371
60. North Dakota, Dickinson, STC	30Je57	429	....	263	24,480	857	19	150
61. North Dakota, Valley City, STC	30Je57	633	....	....	35,000 ⁵	543	6	139
62. Oklahoma, Alva, Northwestern SC	30Je57	727	21	....	41,782	1,971	7	350
63. Oklahoma, Edmund, Central SC	30Je57	2,220	....	....	48,891	1,886	9	388
64. Oregon, Ashland, Southern Oregon College ..	30Je57	911	....	....	36,273	2,544	17	321
65. Oregon, LaGrande, Eastern Oregon College ..	30Je57	670	....	....	38,354	4,271	17	513
66. Oregon, Monmouth, Oregon College of Educ.	30Je57	801	....	....	42,537	2,666	32	300
67. Pennsylvania, California, STC	31My57	1,226	....	....	30,784	1,559	6	314
68. Pennsylvania, Clarion, STC	31My57	697	....	....	34,089	1,945	13	230
69. Pennsylvania, Indiana, STC	31My57	2,193	....	....	48,672	3,923	10	350
70. Pennsylvania, Kutztown, STC	31My57	1,039	....	....	51,133	2,464	15	341
71. Pennsylvania, Mansfield, STC	31My57	691	....	....	35,901	800	24	243
72. Pennsylvania, West Chester, STC	31My57	1,887	....	....	68,502	2,392	12	365
73. South Dakota, Spearfish, Black Hills TC ..	30Je57	644	8	450	36,587	2,070	20	275
74. Texas, Alpine, Sul Ross SC	31Ag57	708	71	150	46,891	3,280	18	310
75. Texas, Commerce, East Texas SC	31Ag57	1,873	330	221	131,402	5,067	21	524

Statistics, 1956-1957

LIBRARY OPERATING EXPENDITURES										
Staff Salaries	Student Service	Total Staff Salaries and Student Service	Books and Related Materials	Binding	Total for Books and Binding	Other Operating Expenditures ³	Total Operating Expenditures	Per Student Operating Expenditures ⁴	Total Educational and General Institutional Expenditures ⁵	Ratio of Library Expenditures to Total (Per Cent)
\$ 18,387	\$ 1,177	\$ 19,564	\$15,012	\$ 1,248	\$16,260	\$ 1,241	\$ 37,065	\$33.75	\$ 896,208	4.1
21,020	4,997	26,017	6,970	461	7,431	1,662	35,110	29.25	706,807	4.9
71,020	5,000	76,020	21,425	2,000	23,425	5,010	104,455	84.56	1,467,801	7.0
64,979	10,184	75,163	21,395	2,665	24,060	2,568	101,791	42.00	1,854,555	5.5
109,757	20,039	129,796	49,453	5,184	54,637	7,117	191,550	27.60	2,937,696	6.5
94,486	13,200	107,686	40,390	4,511	44,901	8,105	160,692	31.89	2,390,784	6.7
175,057	27,340	202,397	55,736	5,800	61,536	6,841	270,774	30.98	4,837,382	5.6
225,685	27,600	253,285	51,475	6,985	58,460	16,779	336,824	30.66	6,211,182	5.4
41,630	16,944	58,574	27,016	1,859	28,875	4,985	92,434	31.11	1,814,135	5.1
15,345	1,000	16,345	4,425	750	5,175	1,072	22,592	65.67	433,356	5.0
20,100	2,978	23,078	5,884	716	6,600	1,731	31,409	36.31	606,171	5.1
60,260	9,221	69,481	14,557	2,061	16,618	2,957	89,056	42.71	1,627,523	5.4
78,547	13,615	92,162	25,025	3,931	28,956	1,200	122,318	30.39	2,531,593	4.8
8,570	3,499	12,069	8,356	327	8,683	1,463	22,215	30.72	1,093,000	2.0
142,987	37,313	180,300	40,980	4,514	45,494	10,902	236,696	46.96	3,158,190	7.5
56,502	8,400	64,902	23,000	4,500	27,500	7,150	99,552	30.77	2,443,658	4.1
67,073	12,274	79,347	44,704	10,815	55,519	31,325	166,211	52.02	3,473,208	4.8
37,500	10,900	48,400	13,500	2,500	16,000	3,000	67,400	25.92	1,900,000	3.5
24,652	5,191	29,843	12,232	648	12,880	5,000	47,723	22.16	1,108,554	4.3
40,902	3,804	44,706	9,309	1,794	11,103	3,473	59,283	37.10	1,396,099	4.2
83,520	16,308	99,828	28,636	4,739	33,375	3,912	137,115	33.91	3,544,748	3.9
55,521	8,569	64,090	47,519	2,589	50,108	4,669	118,867	55.39	2,347,303	5.1
20,028	473	20,501	6,900	500	7,400	300	28,201	46.30	585,568	4.8
18,441	497	18,938	3,965	449	4,414	....	23,352	54.56	284,301	8.2
32,188	1,062	33,250	5,672	1,859	7,531	4,061*	44,842	34.12	1,002,594*	4.5
11,310	559	11,869	2,373	....	2,373	413	14,655	16.98	600,976	2.4
9,459	1,020	10,479	3,900	....	3,900	....	14,379	22.61	543,501	2.6
12,970	187	13,157	2,320	....	2,320	1,362	16,839	27.20	449,744	2.7
6,400	467	6,867	2,720	....	2,720	212	9,799	49.00	173,751	5.6
20,100	4,146	24,246	4,392	893	5,285	775	30,306	27.03	1,072,673	2.8
59,761	15,970	75,731	31,258	1,143	32,401	4,739	112,871	32.06*	..*
66,821	10,500	77,321	20,063	1,802	21,865	2,245	101,431	25.16	3,280,313	3.1
14,121	2,414	16,535	8,138	822	8,960	744	26,239	29.00	600,838	4.4
32,523	2,727	35,250	16,727	1,090	17,817	1,390	54,457	17.92	1,269,857	4.2
18,768	2,775	21,543	9,018	540	9,558	136	31,237	32.03	736,904	4.2
35,241	2,289	37,530	17,609	1,319	18,928	3,471	59,929	26.19	1,221,662	4.9
18,547	2,133	20,680	7,602	228	7,830	577	29,287	34.00	584,500	5.0
29,448	3,247	32,695	9,763	217	10,000	....	47,295	19.89	975,087	4.8
9,415	1,445	10,860	8,050	353	8,403	....	19,263	35.08	312,000	6.2
12,342	4,680	17,022	5,811	220	6,031	....	23,505	17.65	749,739	3.1
8,060	2,927	10,987	5,212	63	5,275	1,443	17,705	24.80	509,599	3.5
19,152	2,870	22,022	5,088	1,091	6,179	701	29,102	42.61	779,521	3.7
28,200	2,860	31,060	6,282	600	6,882	578	38,520	47.56	570,719	6.7
21,760	3,143	24,903	14,742	237	14,979	369	39,851	41.29	565,342	7.0
36,875	4,572	41,447	12,410	1,075	13,485	1,593	56,525	54.76	955,000	5.9
47,254	1,638	48,892	14,655	3,057	17,712	1,591	68,195	32.49	1,548,409	4.4
39,608	1,800	41,408	10,720	1,761	12,481	1,671	55,560	46.42	1,125,846	4.9
47,365	3,692	51,057	18,737	778	19,515	2,337	72,909	24.00	1,652,315	4.4
37,262	1,757	39,019	18,848	2,631	21,479	....	60,498	28.59	1,397,081	4.3
37,477	4,481	41,958	12,116	2,249	14,365	2,686	59,009	37.46	1,195,641	4.9
28,513	2,241	30,754	13,138	1,160	14,298	1,846	46,898	42.10	980,270	4.8
36,688	3,034	39,722	13,747	3,000	16,747	2,161	58,630	30.38	1,077,971	5.4
29,982	1,400	31,382	9,500	1,000	10,500	1,000	42,882	32.78	778,157	5.5
33,599	1,826	35,425	12,278	330	12,608	1,700	49,733	48.14	1,068,138	4.6
15,275	6,563	21,838	9,500	500	10,000	4,600	36,438	30.00	1,047,387	3.4
7,463	1,789	9,252	1,914	139	2,053	46	11,352	24.46	364,386	3.1
14,494	2,112	16,606	1,737	170	1,907	....	18,513	33.00	310,320	6.0
48,354	9,148	57,502	24,000	1,595	25,595	1,800	94,897	30.34	1,436,547	6.4
16,494	3,600	20,094	8,600	600	9,200	....	29,294	31.16	268,563	10.0
4,400	1,274	5,674	2,450	150	2,500	....	8,274	19.06	291,595	3.9
10,884	545	11,429	2,335	193	2,528	539	14,486	22.89*	..*
10,094	1,411	11,505	5,954	1,004	6,958	329	18,792	25.12	468,801	4.0
13,779	5,416	19,195	8,094	331	8,425	483	28,103	12.65	681,954	4.0
25,885	2,618	28,503	9,044	256	9,300	3,404	41,207	45.23	681,088	6.0
22,784	7,883	30,667	9,072	985	10,057	3,944	44,668	66.67	490,023	9.0
11,682	8,125	19,807	10,860	531	11,391	3,979	35,177	43.92	601,565	5.8
10,733	2,189	12,922	3,952	1,947	5,900	738	19,562	16.00	1,842,541	1.1
21,230	4,469	25,699	11,658	1,080	12,738	8,169	46,606	66.86	558,184	8.3
29,940	4,580	34,520	15,495	373	15,868	2,482	52,870	24.11	1,250,000	4.2
21,000	19,578	40,578	13,565	263	13,828	2,246	56,652	54.50	1,091,071	5.2
17,219	2,437	19,656	4,519	223	4,742	555	24,953	36.00*	..*
29,881	9,936	39,819	7,620	523	8,143	127	48,089	25.48	2,594,798	1.8
8,690	1,908	10,598	4,163	444	4,607	350	15,555	23.85	429,619	3.6
14,411	5,547	19,958	8,788	811	10,083	4,018	33,789	43.37	654,219	5.1
29,432	11,794	41,226	15,508	943	16,451	3,297	60,974	27.68	1,518,835	4.0

Teachers College Library

Library ¹	Fiscal Year Ending	STUDENT ENROLLMENT ²				Book Stock	Volumes Added	News-papers	Periodicals
		Total Undergraduate	Total Graduate	Total Extension	Total				
76. Texas, Huntsville, Sam Houston STC	31Ag57	2,607	220	....	141,160	4,888	17	566	
77. Virginia, Farmville, Longwood College	30Je57	848	40	....	66,759	2,052	14	320	
78. Virginia, Harrisonburg, Madison College	30Je57	1,194	36	....	81,172	4,308	15	409	
79. Virginia, Petersburg, SC	30Je57	1,420	60	523	66,194	4,013	17	662	
80. Washington, Cheney, Eastern	30Je57	1,485	111	508	100,950	2,700	15	619	
81. West Virginia, Fairmont, SC	30Je57	1,287	....	....	45,381	1,327	6	295	
82. West Virginia, Glenville, SC	30Je57	726	....	79	35,722	1,202	25	280	
83. West Virginia, West Liberty, SC	30Je57	849	....	....	31,664	1,204	13	339	
84. Wisconsin, Oshkosh, SC	30Je57	1,397	....	531	50,497	2,051	27	335	
85. Wisconsin, Platteville, SC	30Je57	1,119	....	216	40,275	2,408	29	300	
86. Wisconsin, River Falls, SC	30Je57	1,033	....	126	42,767	1,857	19	366	
87. Wisconsin, Superior, SC	30Je57	938	....	140	62,258	2,211	10	428	
88. Wisconsin, Whitewater, SC	30Je57	1,256	....	262	57,829	2,177	..	402	
High		10,494	1,887	2,166	179,571	13,128	55	1,480	
Median		1,129.5	107	330.5	50,185.5	2,604.5	13	358.5	
Low		200	4	24	14,335	410	2	135	
N ³		88	51	58	88	88	87	88	

1. Central library and all agencies. 2. Includes all students taking courses of college grade on campus. 3. Excludes capital expenditures for buildings, sites and alterations, equipment in new buildings or additions, building operation, and maintenance. 4. Extension enrollment not included in per student expenditure. 5. Excludes

Teachers College Library

Library ¹	Librarian	ASSOCIATE OR ASSISTANT CHIEF LIBRARIAN				DEPARTMENT HEADS				HEAD LIBRARIAN, SCHOOL, COLLEGE, AND DEPARTMENTAL (PROFESSIONAL)			
		Low-est	High-est	Num-ber	Low-est	High-est	Num-ber	Low-est	High-est	Num-ber	Low-est	High-est	Num-ber
1. Arizona, Flagstaff, SC	\$6,100	\$5,000	.....	1	\$.....	\$.....	..	\$.....	\$.....	..	.....	.....	..
2. Arkansas, Conway, STC	6,500	.....	.....	..	3,750	4,750	4	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..
3. California, Arcata, Humboldt SC	9,852	.....	.....	..	6,360	6,360	1	.....	4,980	1	.....	.....	..
4. California, Chico, SC	9,852	.....	.....	..	6,060	6,360	2	4,740	.....	1	.....	.....	..
5. California, Long Beach, SC	9,852	5,496	.....	1	4,980	6,060	3	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..
6. California, Sacramento, SC	8,112	5,772	7,008	1 ³	5,232	6,360	3	4,740	5,772	7	.....	.....	..
7. California, San Francisco, SC	9,852	.....	7,028	2	5,256	6,360	3	5,496	6,360	7	.....	.....	..
8. California, San Jose, SC	9,852	5,772	6,672	3	5,232	6,360	6	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..
9. Colorado, Greeley, SC	6,050	.....	.....	..	5,550	1	.....	4,750	1	.....	.....	.....	..
10. Connecticut, Willimantic STC	6,840	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..
11. Georgia, Collegeboro, Ga. TC	6,300	.....	.....	..	4,000	5,000	3	4,900	.....	1	.....	.....	..
12. Illinois, Charleston, Eastern Ill. Univ.	11,280	.....	.....	..	6,600	7,480	6	.....	5,720	1	.....	.....	..
13. Illinois, DeKalb, Northern Illinois Univ. ....	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..
14. Illinois, River Forest, Concordia TC .....	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..
15. Indiana, Muncie, Ball STC .....	.....	.....	.....	..	5,657	7,428	8	7,028	.....	1	.....	.....	..
16. Indiana, Terre Haute, STC	7,920	.....	.....	..	5,160	6,240	4	5,700	.....	1	.....	.....	..
17. Iowa, Cedar Falls, STC	8,800	.....	.....	..	5,800	6,900	5	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..
18. Kansas, Pittsburg, STC	7,400	.....	.....	..	5,006	6,200	4	5,000	.....	1	.....	.....	..
19. Kentucky, Bowling Green, Western SC .....	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..
20. Louisiana, Hammond, Southeastern La. Coll. ....	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..
21. Louisiana, Lafayette, Southwestern La. Inst.	9,000	7,500	.....	1	6,500	.....	5	6,000	.....	1	.....	.....	..
22. Louisiana, Natchitoches, N.W. La. Inst.	10,250	7,750	8,375	2	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..
23. Maryland, Frostburg, STC	5,732	.....	.....	..	4,343	4,826	2	.....	4,182	1	.....	.....	..
24. Maryland, Salisbury, STC	5,732	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..
25. Maryland, Towson, STC	5,732	.....	.....	..	4,021	4,826	5	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..
26. Massachusetts, Bridgewater, STC	6,240	5,070	.....	1	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..
27. Massachusetts, Fitchburg, STC	6,030	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..
28. Massachusetts, Framingham, STC	7,527	6,240	.....	1	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..
29. Massachusetts, North Adams, STC	6,400	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..
30. Michigan, Marquette, Northern Mich. College	7,700	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..
31. Michigan, Mt. Pleasant, Central Mich. College .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
32. Michigan, Ypsilanti, Eastern Mich. College	8,675 ³	.....	.....	..	4,950	6,900	6	5,400	.....	1	.....	.....	..
33. Minnesota, Bemidji, SC	6,400 ⁵	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..
34. Minnesota, Mankato, SC	7,350 ⁶	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..
35. Minnesota, Moorhead, SC	5,400 ⁷	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..
36. Minnesota, St. Cloud, SC .....	.....	7,346 ⁸	.....	1	6,400	.....	2	6,986	.....	1	.....	.....	..
37. Minnesota, Winona, SC	8,200 ⁹	.....	.....	..	6,650 ¹⁰	.....	2	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..
38. Missouri, Springfield, Southwest SC	5,243	.....	.....	..	4,280	4,601	3	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..
39. Nebraska, Chadron, STC	5,920 ¹¹	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..
40. Nebraska, Kearney, STC	6,200	5,400	5,800	2	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..

Statistics, 1956-57 (Cont.)

LIBRARY OPERATING EXPENDITURES									Total Educational and General Institutional Expenditures ⁵	Ratio of Library Expenditures to Total (Per Cent)
Staff Salaries	Student Service	Total Staff Salaries and Student Service	Books and Related Materials	Binding	Total for Books and Binding	Other Operating Expenditures ⁶	Total Operating Expenditures	Per Student Operating Expenditures ⁷		
32,948	3,994	36,942	14,262	967	15,229	2,074	54,245	19.18	1,471,449	3.7
23,411	2,788	26,199	5,957	1,326	7,283	1,540	35,022	39.44	1,003,212	3.5
21,028	3,928	24,956	13,579	1,840	15,419	4,542	44,917	36.51	863,912	5.0
44,367	4,794	46,161	15,634	1,663	17,297	5,891	69,349	46.85	2,517,710	2.8
26,400	2,270	28,670	14,330	2,420	16,750	....	45,420	28.46	.....	.....
16,163	1,982	18,145	5,940	512	6,452	3,503	28,100	21.08	559,630	5.0
11,083	1,526	12,609	3,670	197	3,867	897	17,373	23.92	362,600	4.7
11,395	995	12,390	5,265	465	5,730	691	18,811	22.15	375,985	5.0
26,765	3,000	29,765	8,800	1,020	9,820	3,105	42,690	30.00	758,598	5.6
25,961	4,080	30,041	8,918	1,015	9,933	1,322	41,296	36.90	673,849	6.1
22,647	1,800	24,447	9,650	550	10,200	500	35,147	34.02	659,964	5.3
23,490	5,158	28,648	7,092	330	7,422	717	36,787	39.22	673,845	5.5
21,927	3,631	25,558	8,793	164	8,957	980	35,495	28.26	753,216	4.7
225,685	37,313	253,285	55,736	10,835	66,760	31,325	336,824	84.56	6,211,182	10.0
24,071	3,549.5	29,217.5	9,500	976	10,141.5	1,731	42,786	31.52	965,043	4.6
4,400	187	5,674	1,737	63	1,907	46	8,274	12.65	173,751	1.1
88	88	88	88	84	88	79	88	88	84	84

capital costs and expenditures for auxiliary enterprises, such as dormitories, cafeterias, etc. 6. Estimated. 7. Not reported or not available for publication. 8. Excludes summer session expenditures. 9. Number of libraries on which high, median, and low are based.

Salary Statistics, 1956-1957

ALL OTHER PROFESSIONAL ASSISTANTS				ALL NONPROFESSIONAL ASSISTANTS				Beginning Professional Salary	TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN FULL-TIME EQUIVALENTS ¹²			Working Hours in Fiscal Year ¹³	Hours of Student Assistance
Low-est	High-Num-ber	Low-est	High-Num-ber	Professional	Non-professional	Total							
\$.....	\$.....	\$5,600	\$.....	\$5,000	2	1	3	2,256	1,961	1			
4,512	5,772	7	3,372	4,296	5	..	5	1,824	14,270	2			
4,512	5,772	5	2,916	4,980	10	4.5	14.5	2,000	10,455	3			
4,296	5,496	11	3,060	4,740	9	3.5	12.5	1,820	10,543	4			
4,512	4,980	1	3,372	4,296	16	8	23	1,832	22,100	5			
4,512	5,772	12	3,060	4,980	12	8	20	1,784	14,609	6			
4,512	5,496	19	3,060	4,512	25	17	42	1,784	24,606	7			
4,500	5,250	5	2,840	3,360	28	25	53	1,845	26,846	8			
.....	.....	.....	2,840	3,360	3	3	11	1,600	.....	9
.....	2,880	3,720	5,940	1	3	4	1,487	1,393	10		
.....	3,800	5	..	5	1,840	5,957	11		
.....	.....	2,100	4,400	.....	8	4.5	12.5	1,628	17,000	12	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..	.....	.....	13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	.....	.....	14
5,143	6,571	10	2,225	3,550	4,914	20	13.5	33.5	1,680	49,614	15		
4,800	5,160	4	2,220	4,440	9	9	19	1,900	12,000	16			
5,350	6,340	2	2,280	3,300	6	6	14.25	1,665	18,750 ⁴	17			
.....	.....	.....	1,900	2,000	2	2	8	1,920	17,400	18	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2	8	1,760	12,000 ⁴	19
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	3	9	1,640	7,608	20
5,875	6,187	3	1,920	3,600	5	5	16	1,680	34,982	21			
5,250	7,315	6	2,580	4,560	6	5.5	14.5	1,599	19,042	22			
.....	3,540	1	4,021	2.66	1.83	4.5	1,673	946	23		
4,343	4,826	2	3,550	4,021	3	1	4	1,942	300	24		
.....	2,698	3,304	4,021	6	3	9	1,742	1,769	25		
.....	4,316	2	..	2	800	741	26		
.....	3,429	1	4,316	1	1	2	1,400	1,457	27		
.....	5,070	2	..	2	1,400	374	28		
6,200	2	5,000	3	..	3	1,400	623	29		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	640	5,182	30
.....	.....	4	.....	6	.....	5	15	1,600	9,848	31
4,800	5,175	4	3,160	3,920	4	4	14	1,290	13,636	32			
5,653	1	5,013	4,533 ³	1	3	3	1,816	4,023	33		
5,013 ³	7,200	3	4,387 ³	4,807	2	3	6	1,920	4,540	34			
4,032	5,400	2	.....	.....	.....	3	3	1,762	4,893	35
5,964	.....	1	2,556	.....	4	4	10	1,915	3,805	36	
4,500	.....	1	3,000	.....	1	1.5	4.5	1,640	4,129	37	
.....	2,100	1	4,280	5	2	7	1,526	11,411	38		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1,760	2,408	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000	3	3	1,600	6,620	40

Teachers College Library

Library ¹	Li- brarian	ASSOCIATE OR CHIEF LIBRARIAN			DEPARTMENT HEADS			HEAD LIBRARIAN, SCHOOL, COLLEGE, AND DEPARTMENTAL (PROFESSIONAL)		
		Low- est	High- est	Num- ber	Low- est	High- est	Num- ber	Low- est	High- est	Num- ber
41. New Hampshire, Keene, TC	5,430 ²	4,600	.....	1	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..
42. New Jersey, Glassboro, STC	6,660	4,560	5,700	2	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	1
43. New Jersey, Newark, STC	6,900	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	1
44. New Jersey, Paterson, STC	7,380 ²	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	1
45. New Jersey, Trenton, STC	8,400 ²	.....	.....	..	5,700	6,900	1 ³	4,740	5,640	1 ³
46. New York, Albany, STC	6,720	5,856	6,210	2	.....	.....	..	7,206	.....	1
47. New York, Brockport, STC	7,740	6,210	.....	2	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..
48. New York, Buffalo, STC	7,740	.....	.....	..	5,526	6,210	3	.....	.....	..
49. New York, Cortland, STC	7,740	5,842	6,210	2	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..
50. New York, New Paltz, STC	7,206	5,617	.....	1	.....	.....	..	5,748	.....	1
51. New York, Oneonta, STC	7,740	5,100	6,210	2	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..
52. New York, Oswego, STC	7,206	4,698	5,748	2	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..
53. New York, Plattsburg, STC	6,948	6,210	.....	1	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..
54. New York, Potsdam, STC	7,740	.....	.....	..	6,210	.....	1	5,310	.....	1
55. North Carolina, Cullowhee W. Carolina Coll.	7,800	.....	3,840	1	.....	4,824	1	.....	.....	..
56. North Carolina, Elizabeth City, STC	4,064	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..
57. North Carolina, Fayetteville, STC	4,614	4,596	.....	1	.....	.....	..	3,988	.....	1
58. North Carolina, Greenville, E. Carolina Coll.	8,550	.....	.....	..	4,980	5,796	7	.....	5,530	1
59. North Carolina, Winston-Salem, TC	4,784	4,176	.....	1	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..
60. North Dakota, Dickinson, STC	4,400	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..
61. North Dakota, Valley City, STC	5,100	.....	4,300	1	.....	.....	..	.....	5,000	1
62. Oklahoma, Alva, Northwestern SC	.....⁴	.....⁴	.....⁴	1	.....⁴	.....	..	.....	.....	..
63. Oklahoma, Edmund, Central SC	5,400	4,500	.....	1	3,900	.....	1	.....	.....	..
64. Oregon, Ashland, Southern Oregon College	7,552	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..
65. Oregon, LeGrande, Eastern Oregon College	.....⁴	.....	.....	..	5,428	7,552	3	.....	.....	..
66. Oregon, Monmouth, Oregon College of Educ.	8,100	.....	6,300	1	.....	4,800	1	.....	.....	..
67. Pennsylvania, California, STC	6,942	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..
68. Pennsylvania, Clarion, STC	6,900 ²	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..
69. Pennsylvania, Indiana, STC	6,550	4,900	6,375	2	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..
70. Pennsylvania, Kutztown, STC	5,900	4,300	5,500	2	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..
71. Pennsylvania, Mansfield, STC	6,200 ²	4,900	.....	1	.....	.....	..	.....	5,365	1
72. Pennsylvania, West Chester, STC	7,100	5,000	6,700	4	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..
73. South Dakota, Spearfish, Black Hills TC	6,200	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..
74. Texas, Alpine, Sul Ross SC	.....⁴	.....⁴	.....⁴	..	.....⁴	.....⁴	..	.....⁴	.....⁴	..
75. Texas, Commerce, East Texas SC	5,320	.....	.....	..	3,500	4,600	5	.....	.....	..
76. Texas, Huntsville, Sam Houston, STC	8,226	6,900	.....	1	5,140	6,325	3	.....	.....	..
77. Virginia, Farmville, Longwood College	7,100 ²	4,920	.....	2	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..
78. Virginia, Harrisonburg, Madison College	8,160	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..
79. Virginia, Petersburg, SC	6,720	.....	.....	..	3,744	4,320	4	.....	.....	..
80. Washington, Cheney, Eastern	6,400	.....	.....	..	5,400	5,600	3	.....	.....	..
81. West Virginia, Fairmont, SC	5,600	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..
82. West Virginia, Glenville, SC	6,279	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..
83. West Virginia, West Liberty, SC	5,800	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..
84. Wisconsin, Oshkosh, SC	6,000	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..
85. Wisconsin, Platteville, SC	6,900	.....	.....	..	5,200	5,300	3	.....	.....	..
86. Wisconsin, River Falls, SC	6,300	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..
87. Wisconsin, Superior, SC	6,300 ²	.....	.....	..	5,345	6,055	2	4,495	.....	1
88. Wisconsin, Whitewater, SC	6,400	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..
High	11,280	7,750	8,375	4	6,650	7,552	8	7,206	6,360	7
Median	6,780	5,250	6,210	1	5,232	6,130	3	5,355	5,447.5	1
Low	4,064	4,176	3,840	1	3,500	4,320	1	3,988	4,182	1
N ¹⁰	79	28	16	34	31	30	36	16	10	23

1. Central library and all agencies. 2. Salary range reported. 3. Not reported or not available for publication. 4. Estimated. 5. Twelve-month position. 6. Ten-and-one-half-month position. 7. Nine-month position. 8. Library

Salary Statistics, 1956-57 (Cont.)

ALL OTHER PROFESSIONAL ASSISTANTS			ALL NONPROFESSIONAL ASSISTANTS			Beginning Professional Salary	TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN FULL-TIME EQUIVALENTS ¹¹			Working Hours in Fiscal Year ¹²	Hours of Student Assistance	
Low-est	High-est	Number	Low-est	High-est	Number		Professional	Non-professional	Total			
.....	.....	..	2,301	.....	1	3,880	2	1	3	1,376	2,715	41
.....	.....	..	2,432	.....	1	4,560	4	1	5	1,480	.....	42
4,380	4,740	4	3,480	.....	1	4,380	5	1	6	1,425	3,785	43
4,740	5,700	3	2,400	.....	1	4,740	4	1	5	1,387	4,320	44
4,740	5,640	4	3,120	3,720	1 ³	4,740	1	1	8	1,300	6,130	45
4,080	5,050	4	2,320	3,820	3	4,080	8	3.5	11.5	1,710	2,175	46
4,182	5,050	2	3,158	3,670	3	4,080	5	3	8	1,650	2,250	47
4,468	5,020	3	2,866	4,132	3	4,080	7	3	10	1,613	3,142	48
4,080	4,468	3	2,720	4,182	5	4,080	6	5	11	1,650	2,703	49
4,080	4,600	3	3,060	3,656	2	4,080	6	3.5	9.5	1,920	3,941	50
4,183	4,662	2	2,720	2,850	3	4,080	5	1	6	1,722	2,751	51
4,252	4,600	2	3,170	3,342	3	4,080	5	4	9	1,840	4,334	52
4,080	5,244	2	2,720	3,012	2	4,080	5	1	6	1,762	2,070	53
4,662	.....	2	2,720	3,470	2	4,080	5	2	7	1,560	2,028	54
.....	.....	1 ⁴	3,300	.....	1	4,200	2	1	3	1,800	5,000	55
.....	.....	..	2,824	.....	1	.....⁵	1	1	2	1,462	.....⁶	56
.....	.....	..	4,614	.....	1	3,192	3	1	4	1,875	5,280	57
4,400	.....	2	2,368	.....	1	4,400	9	1	10	1,850	16,633	58
.....	.....	..	2,640	3,394	2	.....⁷	2	2	4	1,820	7,632	59
.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....⁸	1	.5	1.5	660	720	60
.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....⁹	3	..	3	1,760 ⁴	.....⁵	61
.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....⁶	2	..	2	1,980	2,822	62
.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....⁷	3.5	..	3.5	1,960	10,832	63
6,225	6,490	1 ⁸	2,832	3,540	3	5,428	2.66	3.5	6.16	1,848	3,407	64
6,136	.....	1	2,832	3,000	2	5,000	3.2	1.5	4.7	1,851	5,883	65
.....	.....	..	2,487	.....	1	4,800	3.5	1	4.5	1,869	5,905	66
.....	.....	..	.....	3,791	1	4,500	1	1	2	1,747	3,130	67
6,300	.....	1	.....	2,782	1	.....⁹	3.2	1.36	4.56	1,440	3,025	68
.....	5,775	1	2,780	3,560	2	4,400	4	2	6	1,713	6,543	69
.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....¹⁰	3.5	.5	4	1,176	2,763	70
.....	.....	..	.....	2,782	1	5,000	3	1	4	1,440	1,703	71
.....	.....	..	2,791	4,773	1 ¹¹	.....¹²	5	1	6	1,350	4,119	72
.....	.....	..	.....	2,640	1	.....¹³	1	1	2	1,900	3,330	73
.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....¹⁴	2	1.5	3.5	2,152	.....¹⁵	74
.....	.....	..	1,950	.....	2	3,500	7	2	9	1,959	29,771	75
.....	.....	..	2,570	4,255	4	.....¹⁶	5	4	9	1,800	7,707	76
3,744	.....	1	2,520	.....	1	3,456	4	1	5	1,920	5,216	77
3,744	6,000	4	3,168	.....	1	3,744	5	1	6	.....¹⁷	8,728	78
3,456	3,600	3	2,880	3,312	4	3,744	8	4	12	1,880	9,564	79
.....	.....	..	.....	4,400	1	.....¹⁸	4	1	5	1,672	3,759	80
4,400	.....	2	2,100	2,600	3	4,200	3	3	6	1,940	3,330	81
4,100	.....	1	.....	.....	..	4,300	2	.5	2.5	1,940	2,774	82
.....	.....	..	2,100	.....	3	4,380	1	3	4	1,960	2,327	83
3,900	5,100	3	3,432	.....	1	.....¹⁹	4	1	5	1,760	3,644	84
.....	.....	..	2,832	.....	1	.....²⁰	4	1	5	1,500	5,850	85
4,925	5,500	3	3,010	3,612	2	.....²¹	3.5	2	5.5	1,368	3,600	86
4,167	5,330	3	.....	3,252	1	.....²²	4	1	5	1,789	3,502	87
.....	.....	..	3,072	3,732	2	.....²³	4	2	6	1,560	2,700	88
6,300	7,115	19	5,600	4,980	25	5,940	28	25	53	2,256	49,614	High
4,506	5,365	3	2,832	3,634	2	4,380	4	2	5.5	1,747	4,320	Median
3,456	3,600	1	1,900	2,000	1	3,192	1	1	2	640	300	Low
44	34	46	59	46	68	59	87	75	87	85	81	N ²⁴

operated by co-librarians, salary, \$5,420. 9. Ten-month position. 10. Number of libraries on which high, median, and low are based. 11. Excludes student assistants and building maintenance staff. 12. Excludes vacations and legal holidays.

Junior College Library

LIBRARY OPERAT-

Library	STUDENT ENROLLMENT		Book Stock	Vol-umes Added	Peri-odicals	Staff Salaries	Student Service	Related Materials
	Day	Evening						
1. Ala., Marion, Marion Institute ^b	395 ^a	.....	5,277 ^a	238 ^a	55 ^a	4,240 ^a	.....	1,097 ^a
2. Ark., Beebe, SC Beebe Branch	102 ⁷	.....	7,120	220	60	2,000	207	840
3. Ark., Little Rock, Little Rock JC	586	482	27,130	714	103	5,810	571	2,377
4. Calif., Santa Maria, Allan Hancock C	318 ⁷	84	3,144	931	91	6,500	200	4,400
5. Calif., Del Paso Heights, American River JC	648	1,420	6,085	500	128	10,000	590	6,000
6. Calif., Bakersfield, Bakersfield C	2,323 ⁷	4,651	21,213	977	300	25,812	4,977	11,515
7. Calif., Norwalk, Cerritos JC ^m .....	.....	250 ⁷	3,600 ^m	3,600	80	8,075	.....	14,784
9. Calif., Ontario, Chaffey C	1,400	1,500	24,000	1,169	140	17,840	3,020	9,402
9. Calif., Azusa, Citrus JC	650	700	5,000	650	190	7,280	415	2,900
10. Calif., Compton, Compton C	2,801	1,747	18,223	1,730	273	20,586	3,200	9,323
11. Calif., Concord, East Contra Costa JC	1,289	2,361	11,930	1,467	205	15,060	1,776	6,539
12. Calif., Los Angeles, East Los Angeles JC	2,378	5,105	24,863	2,711	331	32,676	1,600	17,985
13. Calif., El Camino, El Camino C	8,170	.....	17,394	2,537	170	47,082	2,500	17,400
14. Calif., Fullerton, Fullerton JC	2,664	7,942	19,468	659	319	19,790	.....	4,930
15. Calif., Glendale, Glendale C	2,400	4,500	20,000	857	.....	12,800	800	5,000
16. Calif., Los Angeles, Los Angeles City C	9,045	11,500	82,000	5,824	425	.....^m	12,000	31,000
17. Calif., Wilmington, Los Angeles Harbor JC	1,668	3,408	14,564	2,080	271	27,235	2,041	7,968
18. Calif., Los Angeles, Los Angeles JC of Business	1,614	6,455	9,068	798	144	.....^m	.....	5,236
19. Calif., Los Angeles, Los Angeles Trade-Tech. JC	3,000	7,000	24,001	1,351	300	21,000	.....	14,500
20. Calif., Van Nuys, Los Angeles Valley JC	2,712	4,349	16,445	3,175	278	27,681	2,615	16,418
21. Calif., Modesto, Modesto JC	1,709	3,190	3,200	1,838	396	25,405	8,427	7,787
22. Calif., Monterey, Monterey Peninsula C	962	1,001	12,672	1,364	182	18,884	484	6,607
23. Calif., Costa Mesa, Orange Coast C	1,500 ⁷	4,000	15,545	1,081	107	11,678	2,100	11,056
24. Calif., San Marcos, Palomar C	364	1,335	13,509	1,729	183	7,084	1,796	4,094
25. Calif., Pasadena, Pasadena City C	4,303	2,684	57,149	2,786	283	36,010	980	13,625
26. Calif., Woodland Hills, Pierce JC	1,687	4,850	15,000	1,600	350	.....	.....	11,748
27. Calif., Riverside, Riverside C	1,444	4,506	23,160	1,039	169	18,040	1,800	4,505
28. Calif., Santa Ana, Santa Ana C	2,084	1,260	24,052	727	160	14,701	700	3,400
29. Calif., Santa Monica, Santa Monica City C	3,821	4,787	22,448	2,405	245	30,507	2,516	10,343
30. Calif., Santa Rosa, Santa Rosa JC	1,310	2,441	19,878	1,767	197	.....^m	.....	.....^m
31. Calif., Visalia, Sequoias, College of the	1,550	1,903	13,309	1,124	215	9,120	266	4,888
32. Calif., Redding, Shasta C	829	900	8,360	666	75	6,000	300	2,900
33. Calif., Stockton, Stockton C ³	2,754 ^a	.....	16,765	1,398	159	22,477 ^a	125	2,900
34. Calif., Taft, Taft C	310 ⁷	475	4,890	1,080	115	8,800	.....	7,400
35. Calif., Ventura, Ventura C	1,450	2,975	19,111	1,300	320	.....^m	.....	5,439
36. Calif., San Pablo, West Contra Costa JC	1,989	2,562	17,580	1,200	230	15,900	1,363	7,701
37. Calif., Marysville, Yuba C	888 ⁷	2,100	11,386	1,114	271	16,008	1,400	5,556
38. Colo., Denver, Colorado Woman's C	531 ^a	.....	13,121	526	149	9,762	668	3,742
39. Colo., Durango, Fort Lewis Agri. & Mech. C	251 ^a	32	14,270	391	125	4,590	610	2,272
40. Colo., Sterling, Northeastern JC	261 ⁷	.....	1,600	400	40	4,210	250	1,000
41. Conn., New London, Mitchell C	235 ⁷	350	10,102	525	45	4,800	400	1,000
42. Conn., Hamden, Quinnipiac C	337	298	11,775	515	157	7,205	500	2,100
43. D.C., Washington, Georgetown Visitation JC	60	106	15,101	230	.....	6,800	.....	1,255
44. D.C., Washington, Immaculate JC ³	140 ^a	.....	11,044	1,164	60	8,200 ^a	595 ^a	1,882 ^a
45. Fla., Marianna, Chipola JC	394 ⁷	475	7,446	829	111	4,392	1,104	2,283
46. Fla., Tampa, Florida Christian C	264 ^a	.....	7,426	551	105	4,161	823	1,540
47. Fla., Lake Worth, Palm Beach JC	534	211	8,501	163	67	5,275	.....	1,297
48. Fla., St. Petersburg, St. Petersburg JC	929	798	13,300	885	119	8,650	.....	4,302
49. Ga., Tifton, Abraham Baldwin Agri. C	432 ^a	.....	8,353	508	100	6,950	503	2,510
50. Ga., Savannah, Armstrong College of Savannah	286	137	14,476	748	126	7,021	640	2,887
51. Ga., Mt. Vernon, Brewton-Parker JC	115 ^a	33	6,500	175	72	2,400	.....	400
52. Ga., Americus, Georgia Southwestern C	288 ⁷	.....	14,637	413	64	4,750	428	998
53. Ga., Norman Park, Norman C	186 ^a	50	8,850	598	84	3,000	360	1,100
54. Ga., Douglas, South Georgia C	560 ^a	.....	11,000	1,178	85	4,000	607	2,009
55. Ga., Young Harris, Young Harris C ³	519 ^a	56	16,100	576	83	3,880	1,655	1,571
56. Idaho, Boise, Boise JC	1,117 ⁷	1,598	18,762	1,372	162	8,500	2,737	5,789
57. Idaho, Lewiston, Lewis-Clark Normal S	196 ⁷	.....	33,500	1,250	100	7,404	2,262	3,892
58. Idaho, Rexburg, Ricks C	1,081 ⁷	275	30,000	1,767	378	8,077	2,098	4,332
59. Ill., Elgin, Elgin Community C ³	183	.....	16,000 ^a	400 ^a	61 ^a	9,967 ^a	.....	2,500 ^a
60. Ill., Lincoln, Lincoln C	217 ^a	47	16,500	321	107	3,400	1,361	1,659
61. Ill., Mt. Vernon, Mt. Vernon JC	117	79	650 ^m	650	100	4,800	500	2,500
62. Ill., Springfield, Springfield JC	320 ⁷	80	10,000	592	112	3,850	675	1,858
63. Ill., Harvey, Thornton JC	551	186	10,931	477	109	6,600	1,875	1,916
64. Ill., Chicago, Wright JC	3,226	4,076	55,718	2,314	272	73,880	13,870	17,164
65. Ind., Huntington, Victory Noll JC	47 ^a	.....	8,000	1,000	62	.....^m	.....^m	526
66. Iowa, Boone, Boone JC	107	.....	635	145	12	6,000	190	565
67. Iowa, Burlington, Burlington C ³	302	493	7,503 ^a	234	101 ^a	5,485	.....	900
68. Iowa, Creston, Creston JC ³	95	55	8,000 ^a	125	96 ^a	4,250 ^a	235 ^a	1,192 ^a
69. Iowa, Eagle Grove, Eagle Grove Public S	111	60	6,000	300	60	4,050	.....	1,000
70. Iowa, Iowa Falls, Ellsworth C	164	26	3,805	241	34	2,872	.....	900
71. Iowa, North Fort Dodge, Fort Dodge JC ³	235 ⁷	.....	4,902	550	106	3,524	175	2,341
72. Iowa, Mason City, Mason City JC	395	.....	6,067	879	80	5,500	1,148	2,850
73. Kan., Chanute, Chanute JC ³	173	.....	6,521 ^a	300 ^a	45 ^a	3,750 ^a	.....	1,300 ^a
74. Kan., Coffeyville, Coffeyville C	411	.....	4,868	.....^m	43	5,000	.....	1,000
75. Kan., El Dorado, El Dorado JC	300	45	7,480	540	52	3,750	180	750

Statistics, 1956-1957¹

ING EXPENDITURES				Total Educational and General Institutional Expenditures	Ratio of Library Expenditures to Total	SALARIES AS OF SEPTEMBER 1, 1957			TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT	Average Working Hours for Professional Librarians	Hours of Student Assistance
Binding	Other Operating Expenditures	Total Operating Expenditures	Per Student Operating Expenditures		(Per Cent)	Librarian	Professional Assistants	Nonprofessional Assistants	Professional	Nonprofessional	
\$ 524	\$ 2454	\$ 5,635	\$ 14.03	\$ 238,933	2.3	\$2,500 ¹⁰	\$	\$ 835 ⁴	1 ⁴	1,35 ⁴	1,280 ⁴
....	200	3,247	32.00	66,466	4.8	2,700 ¹⁰	....	....	1	..	1,260
189	106	9,053	8.47	254,336	3.5	4,100 ¹⁰	....	1,710 ⁴	1	.75	1,880
350	465	11,915	30.00	477,080	2.5	6,500 ¹⁰	....	....	1	..	1,240
120	....	16,620	8.00	....	....	5,400 ¹⁰	....	4,320 ¹³	1	1 ¹²	1,260
458	1,974	44,740	6.40	1,293,985	3.4	7,572 ⁹	6,686 ⁹	3,285 ⁹	3	2	1,330
....	1,923	24,782	99.00	116,694	2	....	....	....	1	..	....
500	2,049	32,811	11.31	1,185,561	2.7	7,440 ¹³	5,300 ¹⁰	3,300 ¹³	2	2	3,080
100	100	10,795	8.00	539,044	2	7,280 ¹³	....	....	1	.5	1,920
383	923	34,415	7.57	1,507,656	2.28	7,155 ¹³	4,976 ¹⁰	3,338 ¹³	2	2	1,430
215	3,054	26,644	7.30	856,198	3.2	7,850 ¹⁰	4,950 ¹³	4,110 ¹³	2	1	1,880
200	600	53,061	7.09	....	....	....	....	3,654 ¹³	2	5	....
750	150	67,882	8.30	2,642,246	2.5	....	....	....	4	5	1,440
300	990	26,010	2.45	1,362,550	1.9	6,800 ¹⁰	6,200 ¹⁰	3,000 ¹⁰	2	2	1,500
500	....	19,100	2.76	1,500,000	1.26	5,699 ¹⁰	....	3,936 ¹³	1	2 ^{10, 13}	900
2,355	....	....	....	....	....	6,850 ¹⁰	6,000 ¹⁰	3,600 ¹³	8	6	1,200
339	1,362	38,945	7.67	773,910	5.3	9,605 ¹⁰	8,660 ¹⁰	5,184 ¹³	2.4	2	1,305
195	....	....	....	546,720	....	....	....	....	1.2	1	1,400
....	225	35,725	3.57	1,926,028	1.9	7,000 ¹⁰	6,135 ¹⁰	1,100 ¹⁰	3.2	1	1,080
301	925	47,940	6.78	....	....	6,580 ¹⁰	6,400 ¹⁰	4,021 ¹³	3.4	2	1,062
428	619	42,666	8.70	1,390,554	3.0	8,950 ¹³	5,950 ¹⁰	....	4	2.5	1,620
233	1,811	28,018	14.27	621,574	4.5	8,800 ⁹	5,475 ¹⁰	2,994 ¹³	2	2	1,440
200	4,058	29,072	5.28	1,067,745	2.7	6,265 ¹³	5,610 ¹³	2,780 ¹⁰	2	1	1,575
....	699	13,673	8.04	320,449	4.2	7,084 ¹³	....	1,796 ¹⁰	1	1	1,548
1,500	3,755	55,789	7.98	3,345,376	1.66	9,130 ¹³	7,370 ¹³	3,220 ¹⁰	4	2.45	1,372
300	685	25,330	4.26	721,765	3.5	7,120 ¹⁰	....	3,600 ¹³	1	1	....
600	200	19,601	5.85	729,703	2.6	6,910 ¹³	6,810 ¹⁰	3,600 ¹³	2.5	1	1,341
811	747	44,924	5.21	1,934,454	2.32	7,863 ¹⁰	6,539 ¹⁰	3,187 ^{10, 11, 13}	2.25	..	1,416
....	....	....	....	....	....	5,349 ¹³	....	3,575 ¹³	1	1.33	1,470
195	600	15,069	4.36	675,983	2.2	6,615 ¹⁰	....	2,800 ¹⁰	1	1	1,225
150	550	9,000	5.20	....	....	6,500 ¹³	....	1,500 ^{10, 17}	1	.5	1,600
463	617	26,582 ¹⁰	9.60 ¹⁰	1,507,303	1.1	5,731 ¹⁰	6,310 ¹⁰	3,720 ¹³	1	1	1,408
100	300	16,600	21.00	300,000	5.5	5,060 ¹³	....	....	1	.8	1,560
1,000	569	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,800 ¹⁰	2	1.75	1,260
....	1,896	26,860	5.91	1,930,970	1.4	5,770 ¹⁰	5,124 ¹³	4,110 ¹³	2	1	1,676
400	2,194	25,558	8.56	574,386	4.45	6,966 ¹³	5,380 ¹³	3,200 ¹³	2	2.5	1,295
141	643	14,956	28.17	449,669	3.32	4,900 ¹⁰	4,000 ¹⁰	1,200 ^{10, 17}	2	.5	1,750
41	180	7,693	25.00	....	....	5,100 ¹⁰	....	1,600 ¹⁰	1	1	1,600
....	100	5,560	21.30	115,000	4.83	4,475 ¹⁰	....	....	1	..	1,540
....	....	6,200	10.59	303,416	2	5,200 ¹³	....	....	1	..	1,600
74	....	9,879	15.55	283,260	3	4,750 ¹³	....	3,600 ¹³	1	1	1,500
89	....	8,144	5.00	234,000	3.4	3,600 ^{10, 13}	3,200 ^{10, 13}	....	1	1	....
90 ⁴	213 ⁴	10,979 ⁴	28.15 ⁴	106,708 ⁴	10	5,000 ^{13, 14}	....	....	1	1	1,500
343	673	8,795	10.12	135,716	6.7	4,392 ¹³	....	2,256 ¹³	1	1	2,555
135	147	6,806	26.00	175,822	3.9	4,161 ¹⁰	....	....	1	..	1,600
632	132	7,336	10.00	266,815	2	6,250 ¹⁰	....	....	1	..	1,560
290	482	13,725	8.00	....	....	4,250 ¹³	4,400 ¹⁰	....	2	..	1,600
....	164	10,126	23.00	236,844	4.3	4,950 ¹³	....	2,000 ¹⁰	1	1	2,112
222	253	11,023	26.06	280,259	4	4,300 ¹³	....	2,000 ¹³	1	1	1,462
....	78	2,878	19.00	....	....	2,400 ¹³	....	....	1	..	1,911
336	119	6,631	23.02	168,913	3.3	4,750 ¹³	....	....	1	..	2,400
75	....	4,535	20.00	....	....	3,200 ¹⁰	....	....	1	..	1,390
592	231	7,438	13.25	186,077	4	4,000 ¹⁰	....	....	1	..	1,360
132	960	8,098	14.33	196,686	4.17	2,820 ¹³	....	....	1	..	2,000
617	503	18,146	6.68	584,426	3.1	4,975 ¹⁰	4,500 ¹⁰	1,800 ¹⁰	2.87	..	1,440
325	1,483	15,366	78.40	160,753	9	4,400 ¹³	....	4,020 ¹³	1	1	1,880
1,221	1,875	17,603	13.00	528,808	3.3	5,400 ¹³	3,900 ¹⁰	2,100 ¹³	2	1	1,784
....	....	12,467 ⁴	7.31	....	....	6,200	3,767	....	2	1 ¹⁷	....
37	4,358	11,015	43.00	184,452	6	3,400 ¹³	....	....	1	2 ¹⁷	1,200
....	....	7,800	39.79	56,500	13.80	....	....	....	1	..	....
802	470	7,655	18.00	138,195	5	3,850 ¹⁰	....	....	1	..	1,550
211	460	11,062	15.00	....	....	7,000 ¹⁰	....	....	1	.5	1,400
603	6,425	111,942	15.33	....	....	7,250 ¹⁰	5,850 ¹⁰	3,200 ¹⁰	6	9	1,200
119	777	1,422	30.26	....	....	....	....	....	1	..	1,620
....	....	6,755	92.80	....	....	5,095 ¹⁰	....	....	1	..	1,295
....	....	6,385	6.03	....	....	5,900 ¹⁰	....	1,840 ¹⁰	1	..	1,600
212 ⁴	278 ⁴	6,167 ⁴	41.10 ⁴	483,347 ⁴	1.3 ⁴	4,250 ¹⁰	....	....	1	..	1,500
....	....	....	....	....	....	4,050 ¹⁰	....	....	1	..	....
....	150	3,922	21.00	68,563	6	1,125 ^{10, 17}	....	980 ^{10, 17}	.25	.75	360 ¹⁷
....	....	6,040	4.77	420,037	1.4	3,900 ¹⁰	....	1,575 ¹⁰	1	..	1,640
100	....	9,497	24.04	150,030	6.33	6,100 ¹⁰	....	....	1	..	1,520
200 ⁴	100 ⁴	5,575 ⁴	9.23 ⁴	233,000 ⁴	2.5 ⁴	4,025 ¹⁰	....	....	1 ¹⁷	..	1,360
200	50	6,250	15.20	150,000	4.1	5,000 ¹⁰	....	....	1	..	1,380
120	505	5,325	15.00	97,833	5	4,075 ¹⁰	....	1,620 ¹⁰	1	..	1,865

Junior College Library

Library	STUDENT ENROLLMENT		Book Stock	Vol-umes Added	Peri-odicals	Staff Salaries	LIBRARY OPERAT-ions and Related Materials	
	Day	Evening					Student Service	Materials
76. Kan., Garden City, Garden City JC	248	....	.....	125	70	4,500	....	650
77. Kan., Highland, Highland JC	140 ^a	40	3,900	300	91	2,729	179	800
78. Kan., Hutchinson, Hutchinson JC	571	....	8,689	400	114	4,950	693	1,901
79. Kan., Kansas City, Kansas City JC	541	....	8,422	289	62	4,700	....	1,500
80. Kan., Winfield, St. John's C ³	337 ^a	....	18,504	457	400	5,020	900	3,850
81. Ky., Pippa Passes, Caney JC	120 ^a	....	30,126	681	46	2,224	....	2,070
82. Ky., Jackson, Lees JC	250 ⁷	13	5,685	102	72	3,650	300	656
83. Ky., Nerinx, Loretto JC	91 ^a	....	5,895	206	71	....	....	545
84. Ky., Paducah, Paducah JC	182	292	5,203	407	39	2,730	527	707
85. Ky., St. Catharine, St. Catharine JC	114	....	9,420	239	53	....	....	697
86. Ky., London, Sue Bennett C	233	....	13,063	451	77	3,093	281	904
87. Me., Portland, Westbrook JC	322 ^a	....	8,498	109	92	1,500	700	920
88. Md., Baltimore, Baltimore JC	788	42	5,070	963	39	4,300	175	1,147
89. Md., Takoma, Montgomery JC	500	200	8,000	800	60	11,024	200	2,800
90. Md., St. Mary's City, St. Mary's Seminary JC ³ ..	172 ^a	228	5,645	326	58	4,013	119	925
91. Mass., Bradford, Bradford JC	307 ^a	....	24,695	952	162	10,305	1,228	3,506
92. Mass., Auburndale, Lasell JC	600 ^a	....	13,400	612	150	5,450	1,000	3,000
93. Mass., Leicester, Leicester JC	80 ^a	....	4,500	200	20	750 ⁷	800	210
94. Mass., Newtonville, Newton JC	165	150	4,102	185	31	2,075 ⁷	300	475
95. Mich., Battle Creek, Battle Creek Community C	67	26	1,057 ^a	1,057	32	300 ⁷	1,200	5,902
96. Mich., Dearborn, Henry Ford Community C	969	4,167	15,645	2,547	208	17,565	720	3,162
97. Mich., Muskegon, Muskegon Community C	650	110	5,170	121	13	6,500	1,480	460
98. Mich., Hancock, Suomi C & Theological C	124 ⁷	....	8,058	1,016	65	1,800	900	500
99. Minn., Brainerd, Brainerd JC	121	504	3,007	119	21	5,250	....	....
100. Minn., St. Paul, Concordia C ³	289 ^a	....	27,131 ^a	1,345 ^a	87 ^a	3,408 ^a	780 ^a	1,725 ^a
101. Minn., Eveleth, Eveleth JC ³	80	....	9,708	258	60	5,950	3,386	569
102. Minn., Rochester, Rochester JC	371	2,317	9,453	203	90	7,110	347	1,550
103. Minn., Virginia, Virginia JC	265	....	23,678	474	150	5,843	517	1,836
104. Miss., Scooba, East Mississippi JC ³	186 ^{a,4}	....	6,450	176	77	2,750	60	1,491
105. Miss., Moorhead, Sunflower JC ³	468 ⁷	....	8,432	280	76	3,437	838	959
106. Mo., Columbia, Christian C	374 ^a	....	18,265	469	117	3,704	1,085	1,723
107. Mo., Nevada, Cotter C	247 ^a	....	14,096	648	176	7,150	650	4,163
108. Mo., Flat River, Flat River JC ³	200	....	9,851	154	75	4,195 ^a	138 ^a	519 ^a
109. Mo., Hannibal, Hannibal-La Grange C	341 ^a	....	11,560	456	230	3,309	2,432	1,250
110. Mo., Joplin, Joplin JC	432	....	11,240	431	106	4,850	720	2,050
111. Mo., Boonville, Kemper Military S ³¹	328 ^a	....	9,797 ^a	269 ^a	108 ^a	2,700 ^a	100 ^a	1,558 ^a
112. Mo., St. Joseph, St. Joseph JC	458	....	9,846	250	86	6,600	....	890
113. Mo., Concordia, St. Paul's C ³	240 ^a	....	14,431	414	72	3,184	634	2,448
114. Mo., Bolivar, Southwest Baptist C	359 ^a	....	16,784	694	153	3,794	845	1,695
115. Mo., Columbia, Stephens C	1,492 ^a	....	60,807	1,741	407	39,798	5,436	8,472
116. Mo., Fulton, William Woods C	374 ^a	....	16,052	490	125	5,700	....	1,271
117. Neb., Scottsbluff, Scottsbluff C	311	....	5,500	500	102	3,880	500	1,450
118. Neb., York, York C	83	....	8,000	3,600	138	1,600	752	1,051
119. N.J., Hackensack, Centenary College for Women	521 ^a	....	17,620	815	163	11,192	545	3,318
120. N.J., Jersey City, Jersey City JC .....	....	530	9,221	486	87	10,100	....	3,000
121. N.J., Princeton, St. Joseph's C ³	101 ^{a,4}	....	11,500 ^a	500 ^a	125 ^a	....³³	....³³	1,700 ^a
122. N.J., Paterson, Tompkins JC	18 ^a	....	4,000	300	26	3,000	....	1,000
123. N.J., Trenton, Trenton JC	285	150	5,300	1,206	91	4,000	2,994	5,370
124. N.M., Roswell, New Mexico Military Inst. ³ ..	628 ^{a,4}	....	36,750	1,440	215	10,391 ^a	322	6,995
125. N.Y., Millbrook, Bennett C	220 ^a	....	14,153	356	68	7,500	....	1,801
126. N.Y., New York, Fashion Institute of Technology	465	1,000	4,447	1,106	133	10,823	226	5,599
127. N.Y., Troy, Hudson Valley Tech. Inst.	585	407	2,619	479	80	4,209	....	1,385
128. N.Y., Utica, Mohawk Valley Tech. Inst.	536 ⁷	2,515	9,808	1,319	223	8,075	1,305	3,702
129. N.Y., Brooklyn, N.Y.C. Com. C of App. Arts & Sci.	2,437	2,884	13,510	1,757	350	20,300	1,280	10,500
130. N.Y., Cobleskill, N.Y. State Inst. of Agri. & Tech.	375 ^a	....	5,668	343	208	6,210	542	1,693
131. N.Y., Middletown, Orange County Community C	640	1,700	11,500	1,872	156	11,366	288	7,542
132. N.Y., Staten Island, S.I. Community C ³	127	141	750 ^a	750	31	4,000	125	59 ^a
133. N.C., Asheville, Asheville-Biltmore C	168	154	10,683	291	63	2,577	178	1,532
134. N.C., Brevard, Brevard C	358 ^a	135	16,674	653	100	7,953	1,078	1,832
135. N.C., Murfreesboro, Chowan C	300 ^a	....	8,432	1,000	78	4,870	960	2,000
136. N.C., Gastonia, Gaston Tech. Inst.	60 ^a	100	827	29	29	4,500	....	....
137. N.C., Greensboro, Immanuel Lutheran C ³	96 ^{a,4}	....	9,392	408	58	2,250	....	....
138. N.C., Banner Elk, Lees-McRae C	317 ^a	....	16,027	1,547	148	3,600	1,125	2,000
139. N.C., Louisburg, Louisburg C	366 ^a	....	12,403	733	100	3,668	517	1,955
140. N.C., Statesville, Mitchell C	212 ⁷	20	8,803	415	111	3,000	....	919
141. N.C., Salem, Finland C ³	295 ^a	32	6,637	1,009	84	3,845	128	936
142. N.C., Raleigh, St. Mary's JC ³	297 ^{a,4}	....	13,421 ^a	367 ^a	90 ^a	5,618 ^a	310 ^a	1,322 ^a
143. N.C., Swannanoa, Warren Wilson JC	198 ^a	....	16,553	1,184	99	3,200	3,120	800
144. N.D., Bismarck, Bismarck JC	350	200	2,931	1,074	80	4,583	195	5,215
145. N.D., Wahpeton, N.D. State School of Science	951 ^a	....	15,063	409	165	3,420	1,409	2,034
146. Ohio, Dayton, Sinclair C	129	1,119	5,270	310	137	2,000	3,000	841
147. Okla., Bacom, Bacom C ³	175 ^{a,4}	....	12,093 ^a	336 ^a	155 ^a	5,046 ^a	1,557 ^a	1,088 ^a
148. Okla., Bartlesville, Central Christian C	183 ^a	33	4,011	840	71	4,140	417	2,761
149. Okla., Warner, Connors State Agri. C	427 ^a	....	8,878	872	88	4,021	1,112	1,720
150. Okla., Wilburton, Eastern Okla. A. & M. JC ...	700 ^a	257	10,294	410	127	3,400	855	1,470

Statistics, 1956-57¹ (Cont.)

ING EXPENDITURES	Other Operating Expenditures	Total Operating Expenditures	Per Student Operating Expenditures	Total Educational and General Institutional Expenditures	Ratio of Library Expenditures to Total (Per Cent)	SALARIES AS OF SEPTEMBER 1, 1957			TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT	Average Working Hours for Professional Librarians ¹¹	Hours for Student Assistance	
						Librarian	Professional Assistants	Nonprofessional Assistants				
.....	50	5,200	21.00	61,585	8.	4,500 ¹⁰	.....	.....	1	1,600	76
.....	300	4,008	22.76	42,000	9.	2,800 ⁸	.....	.....	1	1,764	77
173	110	7,827	13.00	193,741	4.	5,250 ⁸	.....	.....	1	1,440	78
200	400	6,800	12.50	134,576	5.	4,700 ⁹	.....	.....	1	1,330	79
100	300	10,170	30.12	212,025	4.8	5,020 ¹¹	.....	.....	1	1,920	80
.....	500	4,795	40.00	44,761	11.	2,000 ^{10, 11}	600 ^{10, 11}	1,200 ⁸	1.5	1,600	81	
.....	69	4,675	17.80	100,000	4.67	3,650 ¹⁰	.....	1,500 ¹⁰	1	1,600	82
189	67	811	9.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,800	83
.....	94	4,059	8.55	93,907	4.3	3,300 ¹⁰	.....	.....	1	300	84
114	58	870	7.62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,400	85
64	.....	4,342	18.63	92,767	4.7	3,140 ^{8, 11}	.....	.....	1	1,260	86
50	42	5,212	16.00	.....	.....	3,500 ¹⁰	.....	.....	1	1,300	87
.....	115	5,736	6.91	249,182	2.3	4,300 ⁸	.....	.....	1	1,288	88
100	100	14,224	20.00	376,000	3.8	6,148 ¹⁰	4,876 ¹⁰	.....	2	1,400	89
105	56	5,218	13.04	173,787	3.	4,013 ¹⁰	.....	.....	1	2,250	90
245	406	15,690	51.00	524,255	3.	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	91
.....	.....	9,450	16.00	650,000	1.4	3,800 ¹⁰	2,000 ¹⁰	.....	2	1,300	92
.....	.....	1,760	22.00	58,000	3.	7,500 ^{10, 11}	.....	.....	1	500	93
.....	.....	2,850	9.19	55,000	5.2	2,075 ^{10, 11}	.....	.....	1	760 ¹⁰	94
.....	376	7,778	83.42	32,666	14.	3,000 ^{10, 11}	.....	.....	1	.....	95
250	740	22,437	4.37	1,197,339	1.8	7,340 ¹⁰	5,200 ¹⁰	.....	3.17	1,600	96
.....	.....	8,440	11.10	250,272	3.	6,500 ¹¹	.....	.....	1	1,960	97
.....	130	3,350	28.00	94,556	3.	.....	.....	900 ⁸	1	600 ¹⁰	98
540 ⁸	226 ⁸	6,679 ⁸	23.11 ⁸	266,956 ⁸	2.5 ⁸	5,250 ⁸	.....	.....	1	2,132	99
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,250 ¹⁰	.....	.....	1	1,620	100
65	2,033	12,002	150.02	.....	.....	5,950 ⁸	.....	3,000 ⁸	1	.....	101
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,420 ¹¹	.....	.....	1	.....	102
323	65	8,584	32.38	165,685	5.2	5,843 ¹¹	.....	517 ¹⁰	1.5	1,685	103
45	.....	4,346	23.90	199,000	2.13	2,750 ¹⁰	.....	276 ^{8, 11}	1	1,600	104
.....	100	8,362	11.45	189,191	2.8	3,200 ^{8, 11}	.....	.....	1	1,456	105
102	263	6,877	15.70	220,717	3.11	3,887 ⁸	.....	.....	1	1,440	106
243	344	12,550	50.60	376,303	3.3	4,400 ¹⁰	2,500 ¹⁰	.....	2	1,580	107
154 ⁸	20 ⁸	5,023	26.31	630,000	8.	4,885 ^{8, 11}	.....	.....	1	1,800	108
170	.....	7,161	21.00	197,213	3.63	3,309 ¹¹	.....	.....	1	1,840	109
135	375	8,130	18.82	165,000	4.9	5,050 ¹⁰	.....	.....	1	1,432	110
132 ⁸	52 ⁸	4,343 ⁸	13.85 ⁸	705,511 ⁸	0.6 ⁸	2,700 ^{8, 11}	.....	324 ^{8, 11}	1	900 ⁸	111
168	229	7,888	17.22	.....	.....	4,800 ⁸	.....	.....	1	1,464	112
61	.....	6,326	26.36	202,319	3.12	2,400 ^{10, 11}	.....	.....	1	1,440	113
290	367	6,991	19.40	107,824	6.	3,793 ¹¹	.....	.....	1	2,112	114
2,379	1,615	57,700	39.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	4.5	115
506	156	7,733	20.41	500,000	1.5	3,700 ¹⁰	2,000 ⁸	.....	1	1,750	116
300	200	6,330	20.35	170,630	5.2	3,000 ^{10, 11}	500 ^{8, 11}	.....	1	1,050	117
.....	.....	3,403	41.00	106,258	32.02	4,300 ^{8, 11, 12}	1,600 ⁸	.....	1	3,348	118
287	1,637	16,979	32.59	536,571	3.16	4,300 ^{11, 12}	3,100 ⁸	1,822 ¹⁰	2	1,598	119	
300	25	13,425	25.00	180,000	7.	4,400 ¹⁰	.....	2,900 ¹⁰	1	1,170	120
.....	300 ⁸	2,000 ⁸	19.80 ⁸	40,000 ⁸	5.4	.....	.....	.....	1	1,400	121
100	500	4,600	255.00	.....	.....	3,000 ^{10, 11}	.....	.....	1	.....	122
.....	659	13,023	30.30	314,637	3.9	4,750 ¹¹	4,000 ¹¹	.....	2	2,800	123
720	562	18,990	30.10	633,331	2.99	4,410 ^{11, 12}	4,050 ¹¹	2,250 ¹⁰	2	1,826	124	
102	.....	9,403	42.74	.....	.....	4,100 ^{8, 11}	2,700 ⁸	800 ⁸	2	33	125
76	389	17,113	35.00	.....	.....	5,975 ¹¹	4,700 ¹¹	.....	2	1,540	126
.....	.....	5,594	5.50	381,540	1.4	4,200 ¹¹	.....	1,500 ^{10, 11}	1	1,560	127
.....	438	13,520	4.43	479,172	2.63	4,500 ¹¹	3,575 ¹¹	1,225 ¹¹	2	1,091	128	
.....	1,423	33,503	6.29	2,286,033	1.4	5,650 ¹⁰	4,000 ¹¹	2,650 ¹¹	4	2	1,556	129
35	326	8,806	23.50	288,225	3.2	6,100 ¹¹	.....	.....	1	1,980	130
39	2,021	21,250	9.08	481,450	4.	4,400 ¹⁰	4,000 ¹⁰	2,500 ¹¹	2	1,400	131	
.....	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000 ¹¹	.....	.....	1	.....	132
103	46	4,436	14.00	74,339	6.	2,577 ¹⁰	.....	.....	1	1,232	133
300	369	11,532	23.39	217,960	5.29	4,000 ¹¹	3,400 ⁸	.....	1	1,440	134
.....	.....	7,830	26.10	138,983	5.6	3,630 ⁸	1,200 ⁸	.....	1	1,440	135
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,500 ¹⁰	.....	.....	1	200 ¹⁰	136
32	.....	2,961	30.00 ⁸	64,731 ⁸	4.4	2,250 ^{8, 11}	.....	.....	1	720 ¹⁰	137
250	280	7,225	22.80	70,337	10.3	3,600 ¹⁰	.....	.....	1	2,585	138
421	160	6,321	17.41	169,564	3.7	3,500 ⁸	.....	.....	1	1,350	139
111	68	4,097	18.75	71,425	5.7	3,200 ⁸	.....	.....	1	1,420	140
.....	206	5,115	14.74	244,313	2.3	1,925 ^{11, 12}	.....	800 ¹⁰	1	1,738	141
188 ⁸	178 ⁸	7,616 ⁸	25.65 ⁸	265,424 ⁸	2.87 ⁸	3,592 ¹⁰	.....	2,026 ¹¹	1	1,571	142
71	94	7,285	36.66	175,984	4.	4,500 ^{10, 11}	.....	.....	1	.....	143
30	264	10,287	18.70	150,424	6.83	4,583 ¹⁰	.....	.....	1	.....	144
.....	502	7,365	7.74	477,000	1.3	3,420 ¹⁰	.....	.....	1	1,520	145
.....	.....	5,841	4.60	172,852	3.38	2,000 ^{10, 11}	.....	1,000 ^{10, 11}	1	880	146
88 ⁸	81 ⁸	7,860 ⁸	44.91 ⁸	.....	.....	3,500 ^{8, 11}	.....	1,546 ^{8, 11}	1	1,260 ⁸	147
.....	328	7,640	35.50	.....	.....	3,600 ⁸	.....	540 ^{8, 11}	1	1,600	148
105	262	7,219	16.89	186,209	3.9	4,600 ¹¹	.....	.....	1	1,920	149
256	150	6,131	6.40	252,799	2.42	3,400 ¹¹	.....	.....	1	1,510	150

Junior College Library

Library	STUDENT ENROLLMENT							LIBRARY OPERAT-		
	Day	Evening	Book Stock	Vol-umes Added	Peri-odicals	Staff Salaries	Student Service	Books and Related Materials		
151. Okla., Tishomingo, Murray State Agri. C	343 ^a	188	5,963	141	85	3,787	784	528		
152. Okla., Tonkawa, Northern Okla. JC	479 ^a	20	12,695	329	125	4,020	1,305	1,500		
153. Ore., Bend, Central Oregon Community C .....	.....	300	5,107	1,539	40	1,500 ¹⁰	.....	1,754		
154. Pa., Hollidaysburg, Franciscan Preparatory Sem. ²	25 ^a	.....	6,059 ^a	250 ^a	45 ^a	.....¹⁰	.....¹⁰	1,000 ^a		
155. Pa., Gwynedd-Valley, Gwynedd-Mercy JC	145 ^a	.....	8,219	613	90	.....¹⁰	.....¹⁰	1,450		
156. Pa., Hershey, Hershey JC	139	.....	16,599	433	44	6,200	109	1,300		
157. Pa., Johnstown, Johnstown Center, U. of Pittsburgh	540	157	7,326	250	68	2,800	300	1,300		
158. Pa., La Plume, Keystone JC	274 ^a	.....	12,795	215	78	2,775	481	725		
159. Pa., Cresson, Mt. Aloysius JC	117 ^a	5	10,239	491	72	.....¹⁰	.....¹⁰	1,085		
160. Pa., Wyomissing, Wyomissing Polytechnic Inst.	130	492	2,242	179	78	2,964	.....	625		
161. Pa., York, York JC	368	138	7,478	205	58	3,500	1,751	772		
162. S.C., Central, Wesleyan Methodist C	63 ^a	.....	6,882	912	91	2,450	564	935		
163. Tenn., Henderson, Freed-Hardeman C	427 ^a	.....	9,034	528	178	5,952	1,056	4,459		
164. Tenn., Cleveland, Lee C ²	388 ^a	.....	10,966	395	92	3,850	2,720	2,200		
165. Tenn., Pulaski, Martin C	207	.....	3,328	1,580	70	3,750	750	4,048		
166. Tenn., Memphis, Owen C	99 ^a	56	3,842	2,635	71	5,554	703	3,879		
167. Tex., Amarillo, Amarillo C	800	1,337	16,664	765	120	6,845	1,205	3,963		
168. Tex., Austin, Concordia C ²	137 ^a	.....	9,253 ^a	650 ^a	150 ^a	2,100	890	2,565		
169. Tex., Athens, Henderson County JC	275 ^a	84	8,117	330	110	4,227	567	1,209		
170. Tex., Big Spring, Howard County JC	258	296	7,756	801	179	7,340	799	4,037		
171. Tex., Kilgore, Kilgore C	987 ^a	492	17,351	657	156	11,306	1,000	5,000		
172. Tex., Laredo, Laredo JC	789	300	12,891	1,070	127	8,499	2,053	1,830		
173. Tex., Longview, LeTourneau Tech. Inst. of Texas	404 ^a	250	6,787	398	109	7,260	1,440	1,716		
174. Tex., Ranger, Ranger C	200 ^a	426	5,000	402	53	4,000	344	1,199		
175. Tex., San Angelo, San Angelo C	834 ^a	.....	10,378	612	149	5,400	1,373	2,339		
176. Tex., San Antonio, San Antonio C	1,533	3,420	18,661	2,161	233	19,544	1,022	8,924		
177. Tex., Waxahachie, S.W. Bible Inst. JC Div. ² ..	158 ^a	19	23,412 ^a	743 ^a	143 ^a	6,094 ^a	500 ^a	1,863 ^a		
178. Tex., Keene, Southwestern JC ²	177 ^a	20	15,925 ^a	749 ^a	96 ^a	1,910 ^a	1,394 ^a	887 ^a		
179. Tex., Stephenville, Tarleton SC	827	.....	38,000	766	467	16,036	6,489	3,609		
180. Tex., Victoria, Victoria C	537 ^a	466	8,285	761	165	6,165	360	3,537		
181. Utah, Ogden, Weber C	2,253	2,477	30,641	1,221	184	16,860	1,948	5,250		
182. Vt., Poultney, Green Mountain C	359 ^a	.....	15,293	560	133	8,101	1,016	2,604		
183. Va., Bluefield, Bluefield C	272 ^a	.....	10,100	1,650	37	3,690	909	1,323		
184. Va., Dayton, Shenandoah C	162 ^a	.....	7,250	160	61	2,400	840	289		
185. Va., Bristol, Sullins C ²	350 ^a	.....	15,924	726	132	6,722	1,350	3,428		
186. Va., Bristol, Virginia Interment C ²	325 ^a	.....	16,439 ^a	604 ^a	124 ^a	4,600 ^a	2,000 ^a	1,236 ^a		
187. Wash., Centralia, Centralia JC	412	706	3,638	503	77	4,900	950	2,500		
188. Wash., Everett, Everett JC	1,266	3,324	11,789	655	200	14,561	924	3,856		
189. Wash., Wenatchee, Wenatchee Valley C	319 ^a	1,200	5,457	200	96	4,200	373	1,342		
190. Wyo., Casper, Casper C	484	2,321	7,861	861	127	5,580	739	3,666		
191. Wyo., Torrington, Goshen County Community C	65	100	1,500	500	30	.....	1,000	2,500		
192. Wyo., Sheridan, Northern Wyoming Community C	200	350	11,801	1,801	109	5,200	1,200	3,400		
193. Wyo., Powell, Northwest Community C	188	.....	3,165	.....	.....	3,780	.....	2,550		
High	9,045	11,500	82,000	5,824	467	73,880	13,870	31,000		
Median	337	407	9,068	612	102	5,046	799	1,955		
Low	25	5	635 ^m	29	12	300 ¹⁰	60	59 ^m		
N ¹⁰⁰	190	111	191	191	190	180	152	190		

1. Junior college includes college freshmen and sophomore years only, unless otherwise indicated by footnotes.
2. College includes high school junior and senior, and college freshmen and sophomore years.
3. College includes four years of high school, college freshmen and sophomore years.
4. Figure includes high school and junior college; junior college figures cannot be determined separately.
5. Combined figure for day and evening students.
6. The majority of students are dormitory students.
7. A minority of students are dormitory students.
8. Nine months on duty.
9. Nine and one-half months on duty.
10. Ten months on duty.
11. Eleven months on duty.

Statistics, 1956-57¹ (Cont.)

ING EXPENDITURES—				Total	Ratio of	SALARIES AS OF			TOTAL NUM-	Average		
Other				Per Stu-	Library	SEPTEMBER 1, 1957			BER OF EM-	Working		
Operating				dent Op-	Expend-				PLOYEES IN	Hours		
Expend-				erating	itures				FULL-TIME	for Pro-		
itures				Expend-	General				EQUIVALENT	fessional		
				itures	Expenditures				Non-	Librarian		
									Assist-	Assist-		
									ants	ance		

Review Articles

Book Production

- Printing and Promotion Handbook; How to Plan, Produce, and Use Printing Advertising, and Direct Mail.* By Daniel Melcher and Nancy Larrick. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc. 1956. 2d ed. 438p. \$7.
- Sales on a Shoestring. How to Advertise Books.* By Sydney Hyde. Fair Lawn, New Jersey: Essential Books, Inc. 1956. 170p. \$3.50. Originally published: London: Andre Deutsch Ltd., 1956.
- What Happens in Book Publishing.* Ed. by Chandler B. Grannis. New York: Columbia University Press, 1957. 414p. \$5.00.
- The Book World Today. A New Survey of the Making and Distribution of Books in Britain.* Ed. by John Hampden. London: George Allen & Unwin Ltd., 1957. 278p. 21s.
- Bowker Lectures on Book Publishing.* New York: R. R. Bowker Company, 1957. x, 389p. \$5.00.

All those interested in publishing in the English language who found during the last decade a dearth of new titles on this subject will be pleased with five new books from both sides of the Atlantic which focus attention on post-World War II developments in the field. None of them was written specifically for librarians but they open such broad vistas for all those dealing with books that they should be carefully examined. The increasing complexity of publishing which requires the knowledge of many experts is expressed in the multiple authorship of all five titles. Two of the five books under consideration appeared in previous editions under the same titles (*Printing and Promotion Handbook* in its first edition in 1949, *The Book World Today* in 1935 by the same editor but written by different contributors).

The only true reference volume of the group is the *Printing and Promotion Handbook* which provides in alphabetical arrangement definitions and explanations for every phase of the physical production of books, pamphlets, signs, and advertisements, and would seem to belong in any general li-

brary. This encyclopedic guide to promotion and advertising gives detailed technical information on every type of multigraphing from carbon copy to rotogravure. Daniel Melcher brings to the task of compilation his wide experience as director of the R. R. Bowker Company and his background of advertising, production, and sales for various publishers; co-author Nancy Larrick was for many years engaged in similar work but concentrated her attention on production and editorial work on books for children and young people.

While the Melcher-Larrick volume has the widest use and appeal, Hyde's title is most restricted in subject as it deals only with problems of advertising and sales of books. It is geared primarily to British readers but contains a chapter on the selling of books in the United States, written by Fon W. Boardman, advertising manager of the New York office of Oxford University Press. Author Hyde, who has spent thirty years with some of Britain's foremost publishers, imparts information of value not only to his colleagues but also to the consumers of their efforts, readers and librarians.

The Book World Today and *What Happens in Book Publishing* present individual chapters on all aspects of publishing written by over twenty contributors who pool their resources to offer a complete panorama of the publishing scene. The title of the first book is somewhat misleading as the world described by editor Hampden is not global but British. Disregarding the differences in countries, customs, and methods, Grannis did a superior editing job because he built a very tight and complete table of contents and then permitted each of his contributors, who are specialists in their defined areas, enough space to cover his assigned topic. He supplied an introductory essay under the title "General Survey of Book Publishing" which will remain the definitive piece of writing on this subject for a long time. Hampden's contributors are men of national and even international reputation, but he seems to conceive of his editorial function as a rather genteel art which rarely requires a red pencil for the elimination of

unessentials or overlapping content. The introduction, written by Sir Stanley Unwin, the author of Britain's most significant work on publishing, is very cursory and includes an excellent but incomplete discourse on censorship. The section on paperbacks by Sir Allen Lane, the highly successful publisher of Penguin Books, is very short as the author writes almost exclusively about his own firm but does it with so much modesty that it loses significance. The American counterpart, written by Arthur Hale, attempts to cover the whole range of the varied American activities in this specific area. Both books cover in addition to general publishing the publication of children's, text, technical, and scientific books, book clubs, authorship, book production, sales, and promotion. The American volume has several chapters on legal management and accounting problems, and Hampden also deals with libraries, the National Book League, and the British Book Council. The latter chapters make interesting reading, particularly for librarians, but do not properly belong in a publication on publishing. Hampden's extensive statistical appendices and rich bibliography are excellent and will be of particular interest to American readers who find similar information at the end of each chapter which, however, varies greatly in thoroughness and length. Grannis' book as a whole, in spite of some weaker chapters, can be considered a landmark in conception and execution; Hampden's loose editorial work does not prevent his book from making worthwhile reading and offering an opportunity for comparative evaluation.

Several years ago, when this reviewer was searching the literature for some up-to-date collateral reading material for a course on the "History of Books and Printing" a reference lead to Dorothy Canfield Fisher's lecture on "Book Clubs" which she delivered in 1947 as a Bowker Memorial Lecture. The excellence of presentation combined with her inside knowledge made me read the preceding lectures.

The series was planned to provide a stimulus to the study of publishing by presenting topics of mutual interest to authors, librarians, publishers, manufacturers, and readers of books. During the last twenty-two years seventeen lectures were delivered at

the New York Public Library which published these contributions in its *Bulletin*. Some of the papers were reprinted in various journals and all appeared as separate pamphlets. The R. R. Bowker Company deserves credit for making this invaluable collection available again in a strikingly handsome binding.

The lectures have a number of characteristics in common: (1) They appear as polished expositions and do not give the impression of having been written for oral delivery. (2) They are still surprisingly relevant and up to date, with the exception of Alfred Harcourt's "Publishing Since 1900" and Joseph A. Brandt's "The University of Every Man." (3) They display a complete coverage of the topic with the exception of Louise Seaman Bechtel's "Books in Search of Children." (4) They supplement each other remarkably well. (5) They present a fairly complete coverage of outstanding American publishing developments from 1880 (Frederick A. Stokes, "A Publisher's Random Notes, 1880-1935") to the present and conclude with a projection ahead (Dan Lacy, "Books and the Future: A Speculation").

In addition to Mrs. Fisher's lecture, seven other contributions are very well done. Freeman Lewis was the first to provide American paperbacks with a historical background ("Paper-bound Books in America"). Frank E. Compton's "Subscription Books" is a classic and possibly the best of the series. Ann Watkins, who speaks for literary agents (Literature for Sale); Elmer Davis, for authors ("Some Aspects of the Economics of Authorship"); Frederick S. Crofts, for textbook publishers ("Textbooks Are Not Absolutely Dead Things"); and Helmuth Bay, for map-makers ("The History and Technique of Map Making"), bring to their task all it takes to hold an audience and readership made up of specialists and laymen. James S. Thompson's article on "The Technical Book Publisher in Wartime" has not lost its significance. Luther H. Evan's discussion on "Copyright and the Public Interest" deals with a complex legal problem in a manner most readers will appreciate. Irwin Edman's "Unrequired Reading" and Edward Week's "The Schooling of an Editor" are experiences of simple delight. Ken McCor-

mick's "Editors Today" draws a good picture but loads the volume a bit in the direction of editorship.

The reading of these studies raises the hope that equally capable speakers will continue the series with other topics deserving coverage, such as book distribution, censorship, book design, bestseller developments, and book production: machines and techniques. Impatient readers looking forward to the collection of the next seventeen lectures to appear a quarter of a century hence are reminded of the annual printings in pamphlet format.—Frank L. Schick, *Wayne State University Library*.

Russian Transliteration

Transkriptionsprobleme; die korrekte Wiedergabe russischer Namen im Deutschen, von Günter Mühlpfordt. Berlin: Rütten & Loening, 1957. 175p.

Joining a long procession of librarians, translators, and teachers of Russian, Günter Mühlpfordt deals with the problem of Russian transliteration in Germany. He deplores the lack of uniformity in transliterating Russian on the part of publishers, particularly in journals, and some of the ludicrous forms of transliterated Russian names which occur in German publications (e.g., *Pjerjewjew*, which in ordinary English transliteration would be *Pereverzev*). After describing the Duden transcription developed by W. Steinitz as a unitary system for popular use, he points out its shortcomings. It does not, for example, lend itself to the restoration of the original Russian (retransliteration). Inaccuracies and confusion result, for example, for the use of *ss* for intervocalic Russian *c*, of *stsch* for three different possible letters and letter combinations, and of some non-German letter combinations (*sh* for the sound represented by the French *j*).

In place of the Duden transcription Mühlpfordt offers for scholarly and library purposes a "scientific," or library, transliteration, which meets the objections to the "popular" one. To users of English the following elements of this system are of particular interest, principally because they correspond to English transliteration: *v* instead of *w*; the prime ' as in English transliterations, instead of the *j*; *z* instead of intervocalic *s*.

On the other hand the use of *c* in the "scientific" transliteration for the Russian letter usually transliterated in English by *ts* or *tz* would lead to confusion when *c* occurs before *a*, *o*, *u*, or a consonant. The use of *z*, *č*, *š*, and *ž* is open to the same objections as Mühlpfordt expresses in regard to *sh* for the letter which is rendered in French by *j* (in English usually by *zh*): they are not distinguishable by most Germans from *z*, *c*, *s*, and *sc*. His position represents essentially the desire for an international, or universal, transliteration of the Cyrillic alphabet, which has been attempted by many, including the International Federation for Documentation, without appreciable success.

Most of the book—eighty-nine pages of it—is devoted to an aspect of transcription which is transliteration only in a limited sense. It includes: a list of retranscribed names of non-Russians—Germans, Englishmen, Frenchmen, and Italians—which occur in the works of Marx and Engels; a table of letter-equivalents by which such retranscription may be achieved; and a list of personal, geographic and ethnic names, and some common nouns, which occur in the text with their transcription according to both the Duden and library systems. These retranscription tables are a wilderness which would as often yield several variables as guide the user straight to his goal.

The principal value of the work to English-speaking transliterators of Russian is in the variety of problems it presents and of the examples it cites. This feature of the book may well lead to a thorough examination of the problems of transliteration of Russian for English-speaking users and to research resulting in lists of names of West Europeans in Russian accompanied by their vernacular forms—David J. Haykin, *Library of Congress*.

English Common Reader

The English Common Reader; a Social History of the Mass Reading Public 1800-1900. By Richard D. Altick. Chicago: University of Chicago Press [c1957]. 430p. \$6.

If you think that "railway literature" has something to do with timetables, that "number-men" are bookies and that *Confidential* invented the idea of peeking into other peo-

ple's boudoirs, you had better go out and buy a copy of Richard Altick's *The English Common Reader*. Here is a lively socioeconomic history depicting the reading Englishman as mirrored in public and adult education; commercial, proprietary, and public circulating libraries; and the publishing of books, periodicals and newspapers.

The author of *The Scholar Adventurers* is clever enough to know that "pages of statistics could be copied . . . but the effect would be more numbing than illuminating." Therefore, you will find *The English Common Reader* brimming with anecdote but only spiced with figures. Still, there is an impressive amount of factual documentation presented with the moderation and good sense of the mature scholar, who knows full well that one can't swallow whole every figure ever set on paper. If the work at hand lacks the glamour and intense interest of *The Scholar Adventurers*, it is still a first-rate job in a much more complex and difficult field.

If we define the English common reader in terms of the working masses, he did not exist in great numbers until about 1850. The means to secure the necessary education and the economic resources to buy and read the printed word were restricted to the rich until approximately 1800, but the instruments of dissemination of popular literature began to function much earlier. John Wesley was a great "transformer" for public consumption of such works as *Pilgrim's Progress* and *Paradise Lost*, and the Methodist Book Room in London of 1740 played an important role in distributing easily read, if moralistic, tracts. Well-to-do women constituted a ready market for *Pamela*, thereby heralding fiction as one of the single most powerful lures to reading among the masses. The Sunday School movement of the late eighteenth century also spread the means, and inspired the desire, for reading.

Fighting a losing battle against this popularization of reading was a government that feared the proliferation of Jacobin sentiments if the common man learned to absorb such disturbing treatises as *The Rights of Man* (1,500,000 copies in seventeen years) and Cobbett's *Political Register*. For decades, the specter of reading among the masses evoked an intriguing, not to say paradoxical,

ambivalence among moralists and government officials. A Royal Proclamation of 1792—by no means the first of its kind—was issued against "divers wicked and seditious writings," and many a purveyor of Jacobin writing suffered fines or arrest as a result. Tax supported libraries were denounced on the grounds that the public at large might as logically be expected to support pubs and games as reading, and as late as 1887, only two parishes in London had rate-supported libraries. However, imbued with the doctrine of the perfectibility of man, some segments of the governing class were inspired to believe that free libraries were the answer to all social problems including those of drink and juvenile delinquency. In this maelstrom of conflicting opinion and amidst the class strife of late eighteenth and early nineteenth-century England, Hannah More issued her deceptively moral tracts; censorship of classics was achieved through bowdlerization and "elegant" extracts; and mechanics institutes first attracted, then alienated, working men by offering them a heavy diet of utilitarianism through institute-supported libraries and through soporific lectures at the end of a long day's toil.

A fascinating analysis of book, periodical, and newspaper costs from the 1770's on helps to explain the painfully slow steps by which reading matter became widely available to the masses. In 1774 a book cost as much as a good pair of breeches, a pamphlet as much as a month's supply of candles. Well into the nineteenth century, publishing was a closed circle which delighted in sumptuous limited editions. *Ivanhoe* (1820) originally sold for the unheard-of price of 30s, and as late as 1835 the 5s required for a reprinted novel would buy ten pounds of meat. Lack of mechanization, the absence of an enterprising spirit, the ineffectiveness of popular education and illogical taxes on paper, newspapers and even on the number of windows in houses conspired to discourage the reading habit and impeded the diffusion of the printed word.

Even so, other countervailing forces were fermenting within the depths of English society. As early as 1661, booksellers had rented books in the spirit of later commercial circulating libraries. This practice became a potent force under men like Charles Ed-

ward Mudie, who was such a dominating factor in the trade that he literally dictated the character of the publications he distributed. The 1830's saw the rise of the cheap reprint in both books and periodicals, and fortunes, not always respectable, were made in the discovery of the mass market, for there were men like the unscrupulous Thomas Tegg whose idea of editing was pretty rough and ready, even to the extent of chopping off classics like *Paradise Lost* at the point where he ran out of paper. And there was Thomas Kelley, the number-man, that is, a man who issued reprints in parts or numbers, who made a fortune and became Lord Mayor of London. He and his colleagues foreshadowed Hollywood by exaggerated descriptions of works as "superb" and "magnificent" and by dressing up ordinary texts with fancy title pages and illustrations only to have these frills fade away as the series progressed. Nevertheless, the impecunious family, with questionable economy, found it possible to buy expensive works in parts rather than to lay out the large (but lesser) lump sum necessary for a single volume.

The religious struggle for the minds and

spirits, not to say the souls and bodies of men, was everywhere manifest in the nineteenth century, closing in a blaze of glory when, in 1897, the Religious Tract Society alone distributed 38,720,000 copies of literature, almost half of which was books. But to the despair of many a well-placed official, the masses were induced to read, not only by pious tracts and utilitarian pamphlets but also by penny dreadfuls, epitomized by *Black Bess*, which ran 2,067 pages in five years before burgeoning into a sequel; by Gothic novels from the pens of Monk Lewis and Clara Reeve; and by salacious books and magazines as well as by sensational newspaper stories of murder, sex, wars, and catastrophes. Many a librarian will find solace in the fact that nineteenth century newspaper reading rooms, like their later counterparts, were graced by the racing enthusiast who developed "systems," made daily selections and even placed bets in the library, thereby goading some librarians to obliterate the racing news from each issue, a grievous but perhaps justifiable step.

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up to 6d. In 1800, the *Times* sold less than 5,000 copies a day which was not necessarily an indication of the impact of this medium, since newspapers were passed through many hands, were read in coffee shops, and were even rented prior to final sale. The hated and evaded stamp tax was repealed in 1861 and by 1882 the *Times* had a circulation of 100,000.

Perhaps Dr. Johnson was right when he said "People in general do not willingly

read, if they can have any thing else to amuse them," but *The English Common Reader* provides an exciting account of how reading came to the masses in England, and there is reason to believe that the thirst for knowledge and information, the desire to know on the part of the common man, will continue to find fulfillment in the printed word in a tradition that has been evolving for centuries.—*Rutherford D. Rogers, Library of Congress.*

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